

BOMBAY-1934-35

A Review of the Administration of the Presidency

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INTRODUCTION

The Administration Report for 1934-35 is on the same lines as last year. It is divided into two parts :—

Part I is a general summary of the year's work.

Part II deals with the work and events of the year under review and is preceded, where necessary, by a note explaining the history and functions of the Department of Government whose work is reviewed and its place in the administration

Paragraphs on waste lands and newspapers have been omitted from the report as the statistics from which they were extracted were discontinued by the orders of Government. New paragraphs however appear for the Borstal School, Dharwar, and the Borstal Association as well as for the Backward Class Department. As Bombay Suburban District has been transferred to the Northern Division all information about that District which used to appear separately now appears under that Division.

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BOMBAY—1934—35

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

WITH the suspension of the civil disobedience movement, followed by the release of most of the civil disobedience prisoners, attempts were made to reorganise Congress committees and enrol members. The response, however, was poor, while meetings held in Bombay of the Working Committee and Parliamentary Board revealed serious dissensions in the ranks of Congress. In Bombay the election of office-bearers to local committees produced disputes between the rival parties and in Karachi the split was so marked that each rival party formed its own committee and elected its own office-bearers. The approach of the elections to the Legislative Assembly which were due to be held in the middle of November led to a concentration of Congress energies in the direction of securing the return of Congress candidates. Starting with the great advantage of being infinitely the best organised political party, the Congress met with a large measure of success in their campaign and five out of the seven candidates put up by the Congress Parliamentary Board were declared elected to the Legislative Assembly. Bombay was selected as the venue for the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress which, with its attendant Committees, was held from October 20 to 28. A large camp was formed at Worli which attracted many visitors from the city. The harmony of the proceedings was interrupted by the attempts of Communists to force an entry into the pandal and the *satyagraha* offered by a dozen Congress workers from Ajmer who had a grievance in connection with the invalidation of the annual Congress elections. Keen interest was shown in the discussions both in the Committees and in the open sessions. The Congress Socialists formed the principal opposition but

found themselves very much in the minority, while an attempt by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to challenge the Working Committee's attitude towards the Communal Award suffered an overwhelming defeat. The Working Committee finally secured the proposed amendments of the Congress constitution and they were much helped by the fact that Mr. Gandhi moved them.

An interesting development of the session was the formation of the All-India Village Industries Association to work for the revival and encouragement of village industries as part of the activities of Congress. A resolution was passed to the effect that no person could be eligible as a candidate for membership of a Congress Committee unless he or she had performed some manual labour continuously for six months immediately before the date of nomination. This work was to be equal in value to 500 yards per month of well spun yarn of over 10 counts and in time to 8 hours per month. During the year under review little progress appears to have been made by the All-India Village Industries Association, but the Village Uplift movement which had been inaugurated in 1933 under the auspices of Government made considerable strides.

The report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms was published in November and for some time was the chief subject of discussion amongst politicians and in the Press. Local opinion characterised the report as disappointing and reactionary and its reception was generally hostile. This was only to be expected as most politicians and newspapers had already expressed the same opinion before the report was published and there was very little discussion of the report on its merits or its details. Congress, Liberals and Labour were all equally disappointed. A Government motion in the Legislative Council that the report be considered was defeated by 38 votes to 21, Government remaining neutral.

A matter for gratification during the year was the fact that relations between Hindus and Muhammadans continued, with trifling exceptions, to be cordial and there were only a few slight incidents. In Sind, however, the latter part of the year was

GENERAL SUMMARY

marked by acute communal tension between the two communities which arose as the result of the murder by a Muhammadan named Abdul Qaiyum in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Karachi of a Brahmin Arya Samajist. The murdered man had been convicted under the Indian Penal Code by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad in respect of a book containing an attack on the Prophet. He was murdered while waiting for his appeal to be heard in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The murderer was sentenced to death, but tension between the communities was so great that the District Magistrate had to take steps against both newspapers and individuals. The execution of Abdul Qaiyum, however, led to a serious disturbance. He was hanged in the Karachi Jail in the early hours of March 19th and his body was taken to a cemetery outside the city for burial. A crowd collected at the cemetery, removed the body from the grave and attempted to carry it in procession to the city. The crowd was very disorderly and violent. The military were called out and attempts were made to disperse the procession. The mob, however, made determined efforts to break through the military and police cordons and the troops had to open fire with the result that 47 persons were killed and 134 injured. The agitation continued after the close of the year under review.

Industrial unrest during the year in Bombay city, especially the Textile Industry, which has an unenviable record of strikes, considerably improved. An attempt was made to bring about a strike of textile workers on April 23 in pursuance of a decision by a so-called All-India Textile Workers' Conference, that there should be a country-wide strike of all textile workers on that day. The general strike was a complete fiasco in other parts of the Presidency, but in Bombay city the strike met with some measure of success in the initial stages, because by April 26, only 14 mills were working. The necessary steps were taken by the Commissioner of Police to preserve law and order and the genesis of the strike was carefully examined by Government. It was obvious from this examination that the strike in Bombay city was being conducted, not as a genuine attempt to redress economic grievances, but for political purposes and with the

object of causing disturbances and unrest. Government, therefore, decided to take action under section 3 of the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act, 1932, against 28 leaders of this strike which was obviously being conducted under Communist auspices. The detention of these leaders enabled more moderate counsels to prevail and the strike was eventually called off on June 23. Government had from the beginning realised that there were grievances of the millhands requiring consideration. They had already instructed the Labour Office to conduct an enquiry into the effect of wage cuts and rationalisation on the economic condition of the workers and, realising that there was a genuine apprehension amongst the workers that the process of wage cutting would continue indefinitely, Government communicated with the Millowners' Association who informed Government that they had no intention of making further alterations in wages or conditions of labour until the result of the Labour Office Enquiry was known. Government also obtained the approval of the Legislative Council to a Conciliation Act under which the grievances of textile workers in Bombay would receive attention and also appointed a Labour Officer specially charged with the duty of representing the grievances of workers in the Textile Industry in Bombay city to the millowners and to represent them in proceedings under the Conciliation Act. The fall in the number of industrial disputes during the last six months of the year under review indicates that Government's action had been effective.

Finance.—The year 1934-35 opened with a balance of Rs. 113·76 lakhs, of which Rs. 75·01 lakhs were in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year the closing balance stood at Rs. 156·44 lakhs, the amount in the Famine Relief Fund being the same. Although total receipts decreased from Rs. 19,68 lakhs to Rs. 19,60 lakhs, the expenditure also decreased from Rs. 19,42 lakhs to Rs. 19,17 lakhs.

Receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 14,28·9 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 14,48·7 lakhs, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 19·8 lakhs against a revenue surplus of Rs. 17 lakhs in the previous year. Land revenue showed an increase of Rs. 72 lakhs but Irrigation

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Revenues showed a decrease of Rs. 76 lakhs, owing to adjustment according to the financial year. Excise revenue was Rs. 3,43 lakhs against Rs. 3,64 lakhs, chiefly owing to postponement of recovery of part of revenue owing to introduction of instalment system in the Town and Island of Bombay. The receipts under stamps, forests, registration and scheduled taxes showed some increases, but those under interest, civil administration, civil works and receipts in aid of superannuation showed decreases. There was an increase of Rs. 19 lakhs under extraordinary receipts chiefly owing to larger receipts from land sales.

During the year under review Rs. 1,53·49 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India, out of which Rs. 1,28·30 lakhs were for productive purposes and Rs. 25·19 lakhs for unproductive purposes.

Trade and Commerce.—The year under review was one of partial recovery, but the volume of trade retrieved was not identical with that which was lost, either in content or distribution. New industries and modern policy and methods were distinctly reflected in the trade figures for the year under report. A protectionist policy in India resulted in the importation of mill machinery, apparatus and materials for manufacture, instead of the manufactured article itself. For a somewhat different reason, the demand for films in India suitable for Indian audiences necessitated the importation of considerable electrical and other equipment for production, in addition to that required for the exhibition of both Indian and foreign films.

Imports of private merchandise which had contracted by nearly 15 per cent. last year again improved during the year under report by Rs. 7·51 crores, or over 16 per cent. to Rs. 53·7 crores, indicative of better trade conditions. The improvement was spread over most of the principal articles of import, especially cotton, motor cars and motor cycles, artificial silk, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, woollen manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, instruments, apparatus and oils. The only important article which showed noticeable decreases were sugar, precious stones

and pearls unset, and silk manufactures. Imports of treasure also improved by Rs. 2·53 crores to Rs. 3·55 crores.

Exports of Indian produce improved further by Rs. 3·16 crores, or 11·5 per cent., to Rs. 30·57 crores. This improvement was almost entirely due to increased shipment of cotton, cotton manufactures and hides and skins, despite smaller exports of seeds, wool, cotton twist and yarn, leather, myrabolams and oils.

The entrepôt trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2·16 crores to Rs. 2·38 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 22 lakhs is accounted for mainly by larger re-exports of hides and skins and silk manufactures, despite the noticeable decrease in the reshipments of cotton manufactures.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicated that the United Kingdom again yielded to Japan the pride of place which she had regained in 1933-34. Japan's share increased by over 8 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom decreased by over $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The trade with the Continent of Europe also declined by $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and that with America by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, improved by Rs. 13·22 crores, or over 10 per cent., to Rs. 143·72 crores, imports contributing Rs. 10·05 crores and exports Rs. 3·18 crores towards the improvement. Imports of precious metals also improved by Rs. 2·56 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of silver; while exports of precious metals declined by Rs. 20·26 lakhs on account of smaller shipments of gold.

The value of the total coasting trade also increased by Rs. 57·82 lakhs, or over 1 per cent., to Rs. 50·54 crores, imports increasing by Rs. 1·23 crore, but exports decreasing by Rs. 65·37 lakhs.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 14,04 lakhs to Rs. 15,44 lakhs.

The value of the entire maritime trade of Sind amounted to Rs. 49 crores, an increase of Rs. 7 crores, as compared with 1933-34. Foreign imports advanced from Rs. 14·10 crores to Rs. 16·44 crores and foreign exports from Rs. 14·37 crores

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to Rs. 16·54 crores. Coasting imports increased from Rs. 8·08 crores to Rs. 8·60 crores and coasting exports from Rs. 5·84 crores to Rs. 7·88 crores.

The gross collections on account of Customs revenue in Sind were Rs. 5,38 lakhs as against Rs. 4,85 lakhs in the previous year.

Land Customs.—The total receipts at the Land Customs Stations on the frontiers of Goa and Daman amounted to Rs. 25·15 lakhs as against Rs. 26·45 lakhs in the preceding year, the decrease being due to fewer imports of Java Sugar, *via* Castle Rock. The export duty also decreased from Rs. 29,329 to Rs. 10,858 due to decline in the export of rice.

The receipts at the various customs houses on the Viramgam frontier amounted to Rs. 26·36 lakhs as compared with Rs. 27·63 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due to diversion of trade to Bhavnagar ports.

The total net receipts on the Cambay frontier amounted to Rs. 1·92 lakhs against Rs. 2·46 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due to less imports of sugar, which is the main commodity of import at this frontier.

Agriculture.—The agricultural season of 1934–35 was, on the whole, fair over a large part of the Bombay Presidency proper. Rains were good all over the Presidency except in North Gujarat and in East Karnatak. There was no serious crop pest or disease. An unfortunate feature of the year was the cold spell of severe intensity and prolonged duration which visited the north of the Presidency about the middle of January 1935, and caused heavy and widespread damage to the standing crops especially cotton and tobacco in Gujarat. Other fruit and vegetable crops in North Gujarat and Khandesh and grapes in Nasik were also severely damaged. Sugarcane in Nasik and on the Godavari and Pravara Canals in Ahmednagar and wheat, gram and *rabi jawar* in the frost affected parts suffered to a varying extent. Cotton in the Ahmedabad district had to be sown very late due to heavy rains in July and August and suffered later on from absence of rain after sowing. In the Karnatak the deficient rains of the season, particularly in the east and the prevalence of dry easterly winds in January and February

were mainly responsible for the reduction in the outturn of the food grain crops.

The gross cropped area declined from 29,192,000 acres to 29,039,000 acres, while the net cropped area decreased from 28,227,000 acres to 28,147,000 acres during the year under review. The twice cropped area showed a set back of 73,000 acres as compared with the previous year, having fallen from 965,000 acres to 892,000 acres. The area under food crops, i.e., cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables advanced by 362,000 acres or 1·8 per cent. over the previous year. The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed a decrease of 515,000 acres or 5·8 per cent. below the previous year.

In Sind the agricultural season of 1934-35 was, judged by results, not as satisfactory as that of the previous year. A special feature of the year was the cold spell which occurred in January 1935, and caused considerable damage to kharif and rabi crops. As a result, the quantity of outturn suffered. Another peculiar feature of the season was the occurrence of a hail storm which swept over the Province of Sind on the 6th April 1935. Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts were affected and, rabi crops, viz. wheat, gram and oil-seeds were damaged considerably. In Thar Parkar district, the adhawa crop planted in March 1935 failed in the early stage. Mango fruit and grapes were damaged. The rainfall during the year was not very favourable. There was a general tendency for the rains to be untimely and this, coupled with their uneven distribution, proved somewhat detrimental to crops in spite of the rainfall being on the whole abundant.

The gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a considerable decrease of 427,000, 64,000 and 364,000 acres respectively as compared with the previous year. The area under food crops, i.e., cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables decreased by 469,000 acres below the previous year but increased by 271,000 acres as compared with the average of the ten years (1921-22 to 1930-31). The area under rice increased by 11,000 acres and under "other food crops" by

GENERAL SUMMARY

5,000 acres as compared with the previous year. The area under non-food crops which comprise cotton, tobacco, and oil-seeds and other "non-food crops" increased by 42,000 acres over the area of the previous year. Cotton showed an increase of 102,000 acres while oil-seeds showed a decrease of 74,000 acres. The net result of the variations in the food and non-food crops was a decrease of 427,000 acres or 7·7 per cent. below the total cropped area of the last year, but an increase of 9·7 per cent. over the average.

Department of Agriculture.—A marketing section has been organized at the headquarters of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and a large marketing staff has been engaged. The Government of Bombay have in their turn organized the provincial marketing section with a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 a year for five years from the Government of India. Four Assistant Marketing Officers have been appointed to work under the guidance and supervision of the Livestock Expert to the Government of Bombay. The staff have started the work of surveying the existing marketing conditions of certain crops.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the question of marketing fruits and vegetables in Bombay was published in 1935. The report made several important recommendations which were considered at a conference of representatives of all the interests concerned.

The regulated cotton market at Dhulia continued to work with success during the year. The cotton market at Amalner was also started and made satisfactory progress. A cotton market at Bailhongal in Belgaum district is expected to start work soon, and the question of opening cotton markets at Bijapur and Baramati in Poona, Dondaiche in Khandesh and Malegaon in Nasik district is under consideration.

The organisation of the seed supply of new and improved varieties of crops was one of the major services the Department rendered to agriculture. A large volume of seed of the staple crops, such as cotton and rice, was made available to the cultivator during the year. Improvement of cattle through

the supply of superior bulls for breeding purposes was also an important service. Various research schemes dealing with sugarcane, dry-farming and cold storage were undertaken by the Department with funds provided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Much research work was also done with the help of the grants given by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund. The Poona Agricultural College and the vernacular agricultural schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia continued to do very good work.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 10·86 lakhs in the Presidency proper and Rs. 3·98 lakhs in Sind.

Public Instruction.—The total number of educational institutions increased by 197 to 16,927, and the number of pupils in them by 47,850 to 1,422,146. Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages, 10,658 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·6 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·51 as against 9·24 in the preceding year. The corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population were 3·21 and 3·05 respectively. The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 48,923 to 1,381,447. Of these, 1,040,291 were Hindus, 239,554 Muhammadans, 40,298 Indian Christians, 18,177 Parsis, 5,743 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The rest numbered 37,384, and comprised 32,632 Jains, 1,614 Sikhs, and 3,138 Jews and others. The total expenditure on public instruction thus amounted to Rs. 410·86 lakhs of which 43 per cent. was met from Government funds and the rest from Board funds, Fees and other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 199 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. The number of students in the 17 Arts Colleges (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 903 to 11,312, of whom 1,082 were women as against 965 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges was over Rs. 24 lakhs. The number of secondary

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schools increased by 43 to 757 and the pupils in them by 9,300 to 142,892. The expenditure on secondary schools increased by over Rs. 4½ lakhs to about Rs. 93 lakhs. The number of primary schools for boys increased by 84 to 12,933 and the number of pupils in them by 30,074 to 1,018,043. The number of primary schools for girls increased by 30 to 1,797, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 8,244 to 188,839. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 292,836, an increase of 13,536. The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 199·3 lakhs as against Rs. 199·4 lakhs in 1933-34. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 4,006 to 239,554, of whom 56,190 were girls.

Law and Justice.—During the period between the 1st April 1934 and the 31st March 1935, fifteen Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law. The most important of them were the Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, which was passed with the object of establishing a regular system of conciliation in disputes between millhands and employers with a view to prevent or at any rate reduce strikes, as far as possible, and to facilitate the settlement of trade disputes and the Devadasis Protection Act, which was passed for protecting devadasis and for preventing the dedication of women to Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples and religious institutions. The Borstal Schools. (Amendment) Act gave powers to the Inspector General of Prisons to transfer, in suitable cases, juvenile offenders from prison to a Borstal school, while the Karachi Insolvency Amendment Act provided for the transfer to Government of funds held by the Official Assignee, Karachi, and Official Receiver, Karachi Taluka. Most of the other Acts were amendments to existing statutes designed to remove anomalies or to remedy defects, which experience had shown to be necessary.

During 1934 the number of suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court was 4,665 against 5,051 in the previous year. The number decided was 2,326 and the number left

undisposed of was 2,339. The number of suits instituted in mofussil civil courts was 159,521, a decrease of 14,017 over the previous year, the largest number being in East Khandesh. The total number of suits to be dealt with was 236,677 of which 165,492 were disposed of. The Presidency Small Causes Court disposed of 33,789 cases, leaving 6,822 pending.

On the Criminal Side there were 263,601 offences reported, an increase of 23,165 over those of 1933. The number brought to trial was 258,248. There were 129,695 cases for trial before the Presidency Magistrates, including Honorary Presidency Magistrates. The number of cases under Special and local laws was 121,379, while under the Indian Penal Code it was 8,316. The number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals, including Honorary Magistrates, was 188,643. Of these the cases of 1,011 were committed to the sessions or referred to higher authorities, while cases of 171,733 were finally disposed of by various tribunals. The Sessions Courts in the mofussil decided the cases of 1,812 persons out of 2,041 brought for trial. The High Court dealt with 108 cases at Sessions, six remaining pending.

In Sind there was a slight increase in the number of criminal offences, while there was a decrease in the number of civil suits. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 31,819, while the number of suits disposed of was 34,906. The number of offences reported and those returned as true were 43,714 and 42,681 respectively, an increase of 2,012 and 1,974 when compared with the figures of the previous year. Out of 66,121 persons under trial 30,829 were convicted.

Police and Crime.—The Civil Disobedience Movement which collapsed in 1933 was practically non-existent in the year under report. A few stray cases occurred in different districts more particularly in East Khandesh, Surat, Belgaum and Ratnagiri but these do not call for any comment. The gradual return of the Police to their normal duties after the collapse of the movement in 1933 is reflected in the improved crime results.

The year under report showed a decrease in total reported crime, while under serious crime there was a large drop in robberies, and to a smaller extent under dacoities and attempts

GENERAL SUMMARY

at murder. Thefts (including cattle thefts) also recorded an appreciable decrease. Against this there was an increase under house breakings which, however, were considerably below the average of the previous five years. This was compensated for to a certain extent by improved detection under this head, the percentage of detection being the best on record for the last five years. Taking crime as a whole there was a slight improvement in detection. The percentage of recovery of stolen property improved in spite of more property being stolen in the year under review. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates increased, as well as the amount of non-cognizable crime.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 144,189 as against 138,577 in 1933—a net increase of 5,612 cases under all classes.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper, including Railways, in the year 1934 has remained stationary at 1·10—the same as in 1933; that of serious crime has risen from ·78 in 1933 to ·79 in the year under report. Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·96 per 1,000 of population. Ratnagiri district also continues to be the least criminal district with an incidence of ·32. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,051 as against 6,201 in 1933, a decrease of 150 cases.

Out of 15,923 cases decided by trial, 15,148 ended in conviction as against 15,032 out of 15,920 cases tried in 1933. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 95·13 as against 94·42 in the year before under all classes, and 91·54 against 90·42 under the Indian Penal Code.

The value of property stolen in 1934 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10·21 lakhs while that of property recovered was Rs. 3·75 lakhs. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 43·53 against 37·88 in the year before.

The total strength of the Police was 777 officers and 17,584 men and the cost, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, was Rs. 97½ lakhs. There was one policeman to 4·20 square miles or 916 persons.

In Sind there was a decrease of 554 in the number of reported cognizable offences during the year, the figures having fallen from 12,379 to 11,825. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 11,803 to 11,283 and cases under Class VI from 576 to 542.

The total strength of the police executive force was 5,676, while the total cost was just over Rs. 37 lakhs.

Bombay City Police.—The year 1934 compared with the preceding four years was politically quiet. The only outstanding event was the general mill strike which lasted for about two months from April to June. The better to control this, 12 officers and 500 men were brought into the city from mofussil districts and with these reinforcements the situation was kept well in hand. Firing had to be resorted to on five occasions to quell riots but there were no fatalities. Action was taken under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, against those communist leaders who were menacing public safety, and when their influence was removed the strike gradually came to an end.

Security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from 15 newspapers and 9 printing presses. There were 28 strikes, including the general mill strike, as against 41 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was partly due to the general mill strike which lasted for two months and partly due to the efforts at conciliation made by the Labour Officer, Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S.

The total cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 158,331 against 131,454 in 1933. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 109,814 against 97,917 in 1933. Grievous hurt decreased from 347 to 261, lurking house trespass, etc., from 1,284 to 1,052, theft from 3,740 to 3,324, receiving stolen property from 140 to 86, while criminal breach of trust increased from 593 to 665.

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Including 1,615 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 45 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 111,474 cases for disposal against 99,595 in 1933. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,801 as against 1,615 in 1933. 109,449 cases of all classes were classified as true against 97,744 in 1933. Of these, 100,261 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·61 as compared with 91·92 in 1933. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,320 against 3,622 in 1933. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·98 against 3·64 in 1933.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7·36 lakhs while that of property recovered was Rs. 1·69 lakhs which gives a recovery percentage of 22·91.

The total permanent strength of the City Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,228 as against 4,115 in 1933. The cost of the Force was Rs. 41 lakhs.

Public Health.—The death-rate of the Presidency 25·42 showed a slight increase as compared with that of the previous year 24·79. But in spite of the heavy incidence of cholera and rise in the death-rates under some of the other headings such as dysentery and diarrhœa, respiratory diseases and other causes, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the mean of the previous five years, 26·34.

Cholera showed an increase in the death-rate from ·36 to ·52; however plague and smallpox were less prevalent during the year. The rise in the total death-rate of the Presidency in spite of a decrease in the two epidemic diseases, viz., plague and smallpox, shows once again that the death-rate of the Presidency is affected chiefly by the variations under the headings, fevers, respiratory diseases and other causes and to a slight extent only by the prevalence or otherwise of epidemic diseases. As compared with the previous years fevers recorded a rise of 4,878 deaths, dysentery and diarrhœa of 3,139 deaths, respiratory diseases 6,368 deaths and other causes 9,599 deaths. Plague was generally confined to the Southern Registration District from which the majority of deaths viz., 12,276 out

of a total of 13,307 were reported. Though plague has shown a considerable decrease over the figure of the previous year (24,560) the mortality due to this cause during the year under report is still to be considered high and must be attributed to the lingering of the infection of the severe epidemic of the previous year. Comparing the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1929 to 1933 there was a decrease in mortality under all the heads except cholera, respiratory diseases and other causes. Smallpox showed a decrease from '45 to '25, plague '63 to '61, fevers 10'28 to 9'24 and injuries '39 to '37. Other features of the year were (a) an excess of births over deaths of 226,210 and (b) decrease in the percentage of infant mortality as compared to total deaths.

The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 35'79 against 36'39 in the previous year. The proportion of male to female births is 107'61 to 100. Still-births numbered 12,308 as against 12,576 in the previous year. The year under report shows an increase in the recorded deaths as compared ~~with those of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 554,311 in 1934 against 540,677 in 1933. The~~ proportion of male to female deaths is 106'37 to 100. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 25'42 per mille. The death-rate in 1933 was 24'79.

In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 28'78 and 23'41, respectively. The infant mortality rate was 245 per 1,000 registered births compared with 270 in 1933.

Salt.—The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is the Baragra or Rann salt of Cutch, sea-salt made within the Presidency and imported salt, mostly from Goa. At Kharaghoda 35'76 lakhs of maunds of salt was produced as against 28'13 lakhs of maunds in the previous year, but the sales of Baragra salt decreased from 30'53 lakhs of maunds to 24'57 lakhs of maunds. The produce of all the sea-salt works was 104'87 lakhs of maunds against 114'58 lakhs of maunds in the previous year, while the sales amounted to 86'32 lakhs of maunds as against 83'96 lakhs of maunds. 34'78 lakhs of maunds of salt were consumed in the Presidency proper,

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showing an average consumption of 11·73 lbs. per head as against 13·01 lbs. per head in the preceding year. The quantity of salt issued free of duty to industrial concerns amounted to 93,215 maunds, while 5,932 maunds of denatured salt were issued duty free for use as manure.

The gross revenue during the year was Rs. 164·70 lakhs as against Rs. 180·76 lakhs, the decrease being due to smaller removals of Baragra salt. The total expenditure, including refunds, amounted to Rs. 29·74 lakhs against Rs. 29·32 lakhs.

In Sind the total production of salt was 27·44 lakhs of maunds against 13·52 lakhs of maunds in the previous year. 22·88 lakhs of maunds of salt were transported to Calcutta as against 8·84 lakhs of maunds in the preceding year, due to better marketing arrangements. The average consumption of salt per head in the province was 9·72 lbs. as against 9·69 lbs. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6·60 lakhs as against Rs. 7·11 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 1·11 lakhs as against Rs. 1·08 lakhs.

Excise.—In the presidency proper in spite of improvement in the toddy revenue the gross excise revenue decreased from Rs. 3·28 crores to Rs. 3·08 crores, mainly under country spirit, opium and hemp drugs. The decrease was however more apparent than real because it was due to the postponement of recovery of license fees in Bombay necessitated by the introduction of the monthly instalment system.

The ration fixed for the year 1934–35 was the same as that of the previous year. The total consumption of country spirit decreased by 1,865 proof gallons to 1,044,247 proof gallons, while the revenue fell from Rs. 1,68·91 lakhs to Rs. 1,46·39 lakhs. The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 63·76 lakhs as compared with Rs. 59·85 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold during the year was 12,461,000 gallons as against 12,111,000 gallons sold in the previous year. The total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy increased from 404,031 to 414,386. The revenue under foreign liquor increased from Rs. 29·93 lakhs to Rs. 31·10 lakhs but under hemp drugs

it decreased from Rs. 19·24 lakhs to Rs. 17·87 lakhs. The excise opium revenue was Rs. 21·79 lakhs against Rs. 22·88 lakhs in the preceding year.

The total number of excise offences detected during the year was 9,917 against 8,380 in the previous year. Of these 9,389 related to liquor, 438 to hemp drugs and 90 to cocaine. The number of opium cases detected was 220.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of compensation paid to the Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards was Rs. 32·19 lakhs against Rs. 32·45 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue decreased from Rs. 2,81·51 lakhs to Rs. 2,63·65 lakhs.

In Sind, the total excise revenue, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 31·97 lakhs against Rs. 30·31 lakhs in the preceding year. Foreign liquor, country spirit, opium and hemp drugs were mainly responsible for the increase.

There was an increase in the imports of foreign liquors during the year, due to an increase in imports of bulk and bottled beer from the United Kingdom and of bottled beer from the Netherlands. The total consumption was about 2·30 lakhs gallons. The consumption of country spirit was 1·09 lakhs gallons against ·99 lakh gallon in the preceding year; the increase being due to lowering of selling prices. The sales of toddy increased from 29,911 gallons to 48,255 gallons, due to its comparative cheapness.

The sale of opium amounted to 4,719 seers against 4,441 seers in the previous year, while that of bhang and charas amounted to 59,330 and 8,752 seers against 60,201 and 7,898 seers, respectively. The number of offences detected was 508 under the Abkari Act and 76 under the Opium Laws.

The total expenditure of the Department in Sind was Rs. 2·78 lakhs.

Taxes on Income.—The year under report was not in any way better than the year which preceded it and the total income assessed was Rs. 50¼ crores (including lower incomes amounting to Rs. 11¾ crores) as against Rs. 52½ crores (including lower

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incomes to the extent of Rs. 12½ crores) for the preceding year. The total income-tax demand was Rs. 4·49 crores, including the surcharge, as against Rs. 4·66 crores, while the net collections amounted to Rs. 3·78 crores as against Rs. 4·01 crores in the preceding year.

The total number of assesseees at the end of the year was 210,451, of whom 107,355 were in Bombay city. The total income from salaries assessed to tax was about Rs. 1,704 lakhs, while the net revenue collected was about Rs. 65 lakhs. Persons with an income of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 475, paying about Rs. 28 lakhs income-tax on an assessed income of about Rs. 2,10 lakhs.

The total net super-tax collections were Rs. 75·48 lakhs against Rs. 77·71 lakhs in the preceding year. There were four individuals whose assessable income to super-tax amounted to over Rs. 5 lakhs per year and they paid about Rs. 5 lakhs in super-tax. The number of companies paying super-tax on incomes of over Rs. 5 lakhs was 33, the amount of tax paid by them being about Rs. 27 lakhs.

Stamps.—The total revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 159·34 lakhs as against Rs. 160·04 lakhs in the previous year, which included Rs. 11·38 lakhs on account of Provincial share of sale proceeds of unified stamps. Unified stamps were abolished from 1st April 1934 and separate stamps were introduced for postage and revenue purposes. Out of the amount realised during the year Rs. 82·30 lakhs were received under the Stamp Act and Rs. 77·04 lakhs under the Court Fees Act. Bombay city was responsible for a collection of Rs. 24·89 lakhs under the Court Fees Act as against Rs. 25·80 lakhs in the preceding year.

Forests.—There was little change in the forest area during the year. Financially the year showed an improvement. The timber coupes in the Northern Circle commanded better prices, and the timber market in the north of the Presidency showed steady improvement, as did the fuel and charcoal market in the Central and Sind Circles. The increase in business with the

M. & S. M. Railway was a very satisfactory feature. The scheme of organising gun clubs for protection of crops against wild pigs made considerable progress. Government appointed a small Committee of official and non-official members of the Legislative Council to consider the question of forest grievances.

The gross revenue of the year rose from Rs. 54·30 lakhs to Rs. 55·34 lakhs, and the surplus from Rs. 21·44 lakhs to Rs. 24·18 lakhs. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 32·86 lakhs to Rs. 31·15 lakhs, mainly due to curtailment of departmental works and reduction in the rates for extraction and labour in the Southern Circle.

Construction work was undertaken on 12 miles of new roads and repairs were carried out over 1,084 miles of existing roads and paths. The total number of offences against forest laws increased from 22,756 to 24,707, all the Circles contributing thereto. The amount of grazing fees collected was Rs. 5·57 lakhs. 2,063,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandal-wood worth about Rs. 1·03 lakhs and minor produce worth about Rs. 2,000.

Co-operative Movement.—The policy of consolidation, rectification and restricted registration was continued during the year. Both working capital—particularly the owned capital—and reserve funds showed a satisfactory increase. Weak societies are being liquidated, and undesirable members weeded out and caution is being exercised in financing members. Rigorous action is being taken against wilful defaulters through the agency of the Special Recovery Officers. The scheme of concessions introduced by the Registrar continued to be in operation throughout the year and the firm policy pursued with regard to recoveries from wilful defaulters, combined with a conciliatory policy as regards the rate of interest payable by borrowers and the facilities offered for fresh finance have enabled the bulk of the societies to stabilise their position. The tone of the societies has also improved considerably and co-operation in the rural areas is regaining its popularity.

The agricultural non-credit societies again suffered from the fall in the prices of commodities and unstable market conditions.

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The cotton sale societies, however, have taken deep root and are becoming increasingly popular. A scheme for the organisation of sugarcane growers, which is now under contemplation, and the establishment of District Industrial Associations with a view to revive the scattered handloom industry were noteworthy features auguring well for the future of the non-credit movement.

The Provincial and Central Banks continued to inspire confidence among the public, as evidenced by their popularity with depositors and by the general credit they command. They followed a very cautious but sympathetic policy in the matter of finance, and helped a good deal in the promotion of the concession scheme among the societies. In the realm of long-term finance, the establishment of ten Primary Land Mortgage Banks heralds the dawn of a new era for the agriculturists in this Province.

Among the non-agricultural credit societies, the Urban Banks continued to work on sound lines and showed distinct development. They perform a very useful function and their efficiency is mainly due to their educated membership and good workers. Promotion of thrift and banking habit in these banks encourage local trade, commerce and industry. The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society is making steady headway and has established itself. The Consumers Co-operative Movement is showing signs of progress. The Housing Societies, barring a few which are hard hit by the economic depression, are doing excellent work and are greatly in demand in Karachi and Ahmedabad. The Producers' Societies fared better, notwithstanding the hard times they had to face owing to the reduction in the purchasing power of the agriculturists. The Provincial Co-operative Institute is taking steps to overhaul its constitution and working. It did considerable educative and propaganda work during the year.

The attitude of the public continued to be friendly and appreciative and this has helped considerably to improve the morale of the societies both in rural and urban areas.

Public Works.—In Sind the working of the new Lloyd Barrage Canals during their third year of operation was satisfactory, the total irrigated area being 28·15 lakhs acres. Extensive investigations were carried out in the areas affected by “Kalar ” and the rise in the sub-soil water levels caused by the operation of the new canals, and two Drainage Divisions were opened to deal with drainage disposal problems. In the Deccan, six sugar factories were established on the several canals and sugarcane was planted for two further factories which have not yet been brought into operation.

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

LAND RECORDS

THE functions of the Land Records Department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations. Survey and classification of land, and a full record maintained not spasmodically but every day as every change occurs, is indispensable for the assessment and collection of land revenue. This is a task which is never completed. It extends to the cities as well as the countryside and forests. Uninteresting and tedious as much of its work must be, nevertheless, the work of the Land Records Department lies as the woof and warp underneath all the elaborate material of which Provincial Administration is composed. 5

The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connection with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects, etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and sometimes even Indian States are also ordinarily undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and the maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspection of boundary marks and the introduction of revision settlements complete the function of the Department.

An important innovation by this Department was the introduction of the new combined V.F. VII and XII forms which give statistics about rents, tenancies, etc., and provide the data for the preparation of Electoral Rolls.

Under the orders of Government the office of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records has since the end of March 1932 been held in abeyance partly on account of the present financial emergency but chiefly because all revision settlement work has been put off till the Land Revenue Code is amended. The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, has been entrusted with the work of that office except the Establishment work which has been transferred to the Commissioner, Southern Division, and the work in connection with the Photozinco Office and the Consulting Surveyor to Government which has been transferred to the Commissioner, Central Division. The Registration Department which was also under the control of the Director of Land Records as Inspector-General of Registration has been placed under the control of the Excise Commissioner. The Land Records staff consists of the Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle, and Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind, as well as District Inspectors, Cadastral Surveyors and Circle Inspectors. The function of the Senior Superintendent has been limited to advise on technical matters and general administration of the Department so as to secure uniformity in the whole Presidency.

The staff of the Department is divided into three sections—

(a) the district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors,

(b) the cadastral survey staff (including city survey staff) under the Department of Land Records, and

(c) staff in District Survey offices, who keep all the survey records up to date.

The Superintendents and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections, but in respect of (a) their function is rather to advise and assist while the actual orders are given by the Revenue Officers. As to (b) and (c) the administration is direct.

A complete record of rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for the remaining alienated villages also. The record has proved of very great value to the Land Revenue Administration and to the public at large who are not slow in realizing its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

City surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in

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most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. Arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city survey records.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

Under the provisions of various Acts including the Gujarat Talukdars Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Guardians and Wards Act, etc. Government are empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners, by reason of minority, incapacity, etc., are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these is in the Ahmedabad District where in all there are seven estates managed by the Collector who is also Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The Jama demand of the district for the year, including past arrears, was Rs. 6·08 lakhs out of which Rs. 2·50 lakhs were recovered. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including arrears of past years, was about Rs. 3,400 out of which about Rs. 2,000 were collected.

There were 18 sons of Talukdars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the close of the year as against 19 last year.

One estate was released from management during the year, leaving five estates under management at the close of the year.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates is undertaken upon an application by the landholder and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates," has been appointed to supervise the management of these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. The estates are leased to outsiders or to the estate owners, but generally to the latter whenever this is possible.

Sixty-two new estates were taken under management and 21 were released, leaving 317 under management at the close of the year as against 276 last year. The revenue was about Rs. 13 lakhs and the cost of management increased from 4·80 per cent. to 5·40 per cent.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of

Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who, on account of minority or physical or mental defects or infirmity, are not qualified to manage their property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

The ordinary work of the Department was carried on during the year, particularly, routine measurement work in all the Divisions of the Presidency. A temporary staff was employed on various measurement works in several districts of the Central and Southern Divisions.

No revision settlements were undertaken during the year.

City survey operations were started at Saswad and completed at Chalisgaon, Baramati, Dhond and Ilkal.

During the year under report, the introduction of the record of rights in two Jagir dehs, Wakro of Shikarpur Taluka and Abdu of Sukkur Taluka was sanctioned by Government. The Record of Rights was re-written and promulgated in 16 dehs of Thar Parkar District owing to rectangulation survey in them.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE power of making laws "for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency" is vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It consists of 114 members. The two members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members, and of the remaining 112, 86 are elected and 26 nominated. Of the nominated members not more than 16 may be officials. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Members.
General constituencies—	
Muhammadan Rural	22
Muhammadan Urban	5
Non-Muhammadan Rural	35
Non-Muhammadan Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Landholders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Muhammadan constituencies seven must be Mahrattas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed by Rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses upon the annual rental ; in each case tenants as well as landholders are qualified to vote. Besides these, all income-tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must make an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The most important of these are—

(a) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in Rules made under the Act such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties ;

(b) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes, the proceeds of which go to the Government of India ;

(c) Bills affecting the navy , army or air force ;

(d) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or States ;

(e) Bills regulating a “ central ” subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the all-India services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act, a bill affecting the public revenues of the province of Bombay or imposing any charge upon them, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

Resolutions and questions.—After non-official bills have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. Fifteen clear days' notice of such resolution must be given before the date appointed for the Session of the Council.

Every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to Government. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow a resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

No resolution can be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Indian State, or relates to the internal administration of any Indian State, or which is *sub judice*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that ten clear days' notice of the question is given. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be in substance a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Acts passed.—During the period between the 1st April 1934 and the 31st March 1935, fifteen Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General, became law.

The Acts were as follows :—

Act III of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929) was passed with a view to empower the Inspector-General of Prisons to transfer, in suitable cases, juvenile offenders from prison to a Borstal School to be detained for a period not exceeding five years. It was, also, provided that in cases where the period of detention together with the period of imprisonment or transportation already undergone exceeded the period of sentence passed by the Court, the sanction of Government to such an order of the Inspector-General was necessary. The Act contained no provision under which Government could sanction the discharge of an inmate of a Borstal School on account of sickness or for other reasons. The amending Act made the necessary provisions.

Act IV of 1934 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) was passed with the object of introducing the revised nomenclatures of "Intermediate" and "Scheduled" (classes) for "backward" and "depressed" (classes) appearing in section 39 of the Act as the terms "backward" and "depressed" were not considered suitable in describing the classes concerned.

Act V of 1934 (An Act to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929) was passed in the following circumstances :—

There was a uniform rate of payment of maternity benefit and it was considered desirable, where that rate was above the woman's average earnings for the period preceding her confinement, to reduce it to the amount of the wages she was actually enjoying. On the other hand, it was proposed to raise the maximum period for which a woman was to be entitled

to maternity benefit from 7 to 8 weeks. It was also thought advisable to raise the period of employment necessary to qualify for maternity benefit from six months to nine.

Act VI of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923) was passed for an object similar to that for which Act IV of 1934 was passed, namely, to introduce the revised nomenclatures of "intermediate classes" and "scheduled classes" in place of "backward classes" and "depressed classes".

Act VII of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905) was passed for the following reasons :—

Cases had occurred in which the whole of the funds in the hands of a Court of Wards had been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court. There is no provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, authorising the exemption from attachment of funds in the hands of a Court of Wards sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government ward, his family and dependents for a reasonable period and the expenses of the management of the property under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. It was, therefore, considered desirable to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act giving the Court of Wards power to issue a certificate to the Civil Court directing that the property of a Government ward should, for such period as the Court of Wards might deem expedient, be exempt from any attachment, sale, transfer or other process by a Civil Court.

Act VIII of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923).—The main object of passing this Act was to reduce the minimum periods of notice for ordinary and special meetings of local boards from 21 and 14 days to 15 and 10 days, respectively, in the interest of quick and efficient disposal of work while leaving it open to Local Boards to give longer notice. Another object of passing this Act was to empower a District Local Board to delegate to the Chief Officer, the Engineer, and the Health Officer its power of appointing certain clerks and menials whose salary does not exceed prescribed limits.

Act IX of 1934 (An Act to make further provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes by conciliation and for certain other purposes) was passed with the object of establishing a regular system of conciliation in disputes between millhands and employers with a view to prevent or at any rate reduce strikes as far as possible, and to facilitate the settlement of trade disputes. The Act provides for the appointment of a Labour Officer and a Chief Conciliator with certain powers and it

applies in the first instance to the textile trade or industry in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District ; but power has been given to the Governor in Council to apply it to such other trade or industry and in such area as he may, by notification, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct.

Act X of 1934 (An Act to protect devadasis and to prevent the dedication of women to Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples and religious institutions in the Bombay Presidency). As the title of the Act itself indicates, this Act was passed for protecting devadasis and for preventing the dedication of women to Hindu deities, idols, objects of worship, temples and religious institutions in the Bombay Presidency. The performance of any ceremony intended to dedicate or having the effect of dedicating a woman as a devadasi, whether such woman has or has not consented to the performance of such ceremony, is made unlawful and will have no effect, any custom or rule of Hindu Law to the contrary notwithstanding. The Act also provides that no marriage contracted by a woman shall be invalid and no issue of such marriage shall be illegitimate by reason of such woman being a devadasi, any custom or rule of Hindu Law to the contrary notwithstanding. The Act also provided for release of land from liability for performance of service by a devadasi.

Act XI of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay) was passed for the purpose of giving Excise Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper and jamadars or dafedars of the Sind Salt and Excise Department the powers of an officer in charge of a police station, with a view to facilitate the prompt disposal of opium cases.

Act XII of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887) was passed to rectify an omission which had occurred in section 3 (c) of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, when that Act was amended by Bombay Act III of 1931 so as to make it clear that wagering or betting upon a horse-race was not gaming within the meaning of that section when such wagering or betting took place between persons *inter se* by such contrivance as a totalizator.

Act XIII of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890) gave power to the Inspector-General of Police to punish an officer below the grade of Inspector. This power vested in the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendent of Police, and it was considered desirable that the Inspector-General of Police, who had

authority to punish an Inspector of Police should also have power to punish an officer below the grade of Inspector.

Act XIV of 1934 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925) was passed to enable the formation of a joint octroi board for a whole district so that there might be one uniform schedule throughout the district for local boards, municipalities and notified area committees and the octroi system of taxation might work smoothly.

Act I of 1935 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932) extended for a further period of one year from 1st April 1935 the operation of Parts II, III and IV of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, relating to the levy of duty on the consumption of electrical energy, enhanced court-fees and stamp duties. Amendments were also made to change the stamp duty on transfers of shares and debentures from a graduated progressive scale to a flat rate in order to meet cases of evasion of duty by a division of the shares and debentures into lesser denominations.

Act II of 1935 (An Act to amend the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933) extended the operation of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933, from two to four years. In the case of wholesalers, the tax was reduced from a maximum rate of Rs. 150 to a fixed rate of Rs. 15. Under the Act as it stood, licence fee on retail sale was charged at a varying rate on a population basis and a fixed fee of Rs. 2 was charged to hawkers. The amending Act fixed the fees for retailers or hawkers at a minimum of Rs. 2, and, in cases where the prices realised from sales exceeded Rs. 200 in any year, a rate of 1 per cent. on the aggregate price realised.

Act III of 1935 (An Act to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1933, so as to extend its application to the town of Karachi and to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, in its application to the taluka of Karachi) was passed to provide for the transfer to Government of funds held by the Official Assignee, Karachi, and Official Receiver, Karachi Taluka, Government undertaking the liability to meet all lawful claims upon those funds and to pay the salaries and other expenditure of that officer and his staff.

Government Bills.—Nineteen Bills were published and introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report; three were published and introduced and had passed their three readings before this period, but received the assents

of Their Excellencies the Governor and Governor General during the period under report.

Of these twenty-two Bills, thirteen became Acts ; three were passed, but assents of the Governor and the Governor General were awaited ; two were passed and received the assent of the Governor, but the Governor General's assent was awaited ; one was referred to select committee ; one was postponed ; one withdrawn ; and one was lost at the second reading.

Private Bills.—During the period under report, eight Bills were introduced ; five introduced and published ; and six only published, having been introduced before the said period.

Of the above, only one Bill, namely, Bill No. XXI of 1934 (a Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879) by Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni was passed and received the assent of the Governor, but the Governor General's assent was awaited

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1935-36 was presented to the Council on the 14th February 1935, and twelve days were allotted for the discussion of demands for grants. Only one motion was carried as a result of motions to reduce or omit grants, namely, to reduce by Rs. 100 the total votable demand of Rs. 27,41,000 for "8-Forest".

Government Resolutions and Motions.—One Government Resolution and two Government Motions were moved by the Honourable Members or Ministers concerned. The Resolution and one of the Motions were carried while the other was lost.

Non-Official Resolutions.—Eight non-official resolutions were moved during the period under report. Of these, one was carried, three were withdrawn after discussion and four lost.

Motions under Standing Order XII, 6, to Present an Address to His Excellency the Governor.—Two such Motions were moved during the period under report ; one was carried and the other lost.

Statutory Motions.—Of the five Statutory Motions tabled during the period under report, four were actually moved. Only some clauses of Motions IV and V were carried, while others were either lost or withdrawn.

Motions for adjournment of the House.—Only one Motion for the Adjournment of the House was moved during the period under report, but it was "talked out".

Appreciative References.—The only appreciative reference made during the period under report was to the services of Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., as Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Condolatory References.—A reference condoling the death of Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, M.L.C., was made during the period under report.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In the Mofussil, the administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The Small Causes Court.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000 and they can also be invested with appellate jurisdiction. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges, Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers who in addition to their revenue duties are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class, respectively, and the Courts of Sessions.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

CIVIL JUSTICE

The civil judicial staff consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge, 17 District Judges, 11 Assistant Judges (including 4 Assistant Judges under training), a Chief Judge and 5 Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court, 2 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges, 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 91 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Poona and Ahmedabad exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also 3 Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 91 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879.

High Court.—The total number of suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court was 4,665 against 5,051 in the previous year. The number decided was 2,326 and the number left undisposed of was 2,339. Those pending include 3 suits eight years old, 6 seven years, 31 six years, 102 five years, 243 four years, 271 three years, 287 two years and 488 less than a year.

There were 2,693 insolvency petitions for disposal in 1934. Of these 806 were decided, leaving 1,887 undecided. There were also 522 petitions for Probate and Letters of Administration. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,681 of which 1,694 were disposed of.

On the Appellate Side there were 48 appeals to be dealt with from decrees on the Original Side, of which 30 were decided. There were also 39 appeals from Orders and 53 appeals under Letters Patent. The total number of appeals from civil subordinate courts for disposal was 4,394 of which 1,182 were dealt with, leaving 3,212 pending at the close of the year.

Subordinate Courts.—The returns of the civil courts subordinate to the High Court showed that there were 4,204 appeals instituted in 1934; 3,931 were disposed of and 4,437 were pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals pending more than a year rose from 1,019 to 1,208.

The total number of suits instituted in mofussil subordinate courts was 159,521, a decrease of 14,017 over the previous year.

The total value of the suits instituted amounted to Rs. 4,68,75,615, a decrease of Rs. 63,48,354 over the previous year.

The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (16,444). Institutions exceeded 10,000 in Poona, West Khandesh, Kaira, Nasik and Ahmedabad and ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 in most of the other districts.

The total number of suits to be dealt with by the mofussil civil courts was 236,677 and of these 165,492 were disposed of. Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 18,444 or 11·1 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 36,312 or 21·9 per cent. were disposed of ex-parte, 15,889 or 9·6 per cent. on admission of claims, 40,895 or 24·7 per cent. by compromise, 52,798 or 31·9 per cent. after full trial, 760 or ·5 per cent. on reference to arbitration and 394 or ·2 per cent. by transfer. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 71,185 as against 74,377 in the previous year. Of the pending cases 8,841 had been on the file for more than a year.

The number of institutions and disposals of miscellaneous cases rose from 13,339 to 13,833 and from 13,126 to 13,439 respectively. The number of miscellaneous cases pending at the close of the year rose from 7,246 to 7,701. There were 102,123 applications for execution pending from the previous year and 177,397 new applications were filed during the year. Out of the total number of applications before the courts 173,197 were disposed of and 106,323 remained pending at its close.

Bombay Small Cause Court.—The suits instituted, disposed of and pending at the close of the year 1934 in the Presidency Small Cause Court were 34,989, 33,789 and 6,822 respectively. The figures of institutions and disposals show a decrease of 97 and 1,523 respectively when compared with the figures of the previous year, while the figures of suits pending at the close of the year show an increase of 1,200 over those of the previous year. The total value of litigation showed a decrease and amounted to Rs. 62,27,541 as against Rs. 67,46,735 in the preceding year.

Of the 29,397 applications for the execution of decrees that were before the courts during the year (including 4,405 pending from the previous year) 24,247 were disposed of and 5,150 remained pending at the close of the year. The total amount realised was Rs. 11,93,963 as compared with Rs. 13,14,755 in the previous year.

CIVIL JUSTICE

Receipts and charges of the High Court.—For the year 1934 the total receipts of the High Court were Rs. 18,96,590 on the Original Side and Rs. 1,96,585 on the Appellate Side making an aggregate of Rs. 20,93,175. The total charges were Rs. 9,37,568 on the Original Side and Rs. 4,25,080 on the Appellate Side amounting in all Rs. 13,62,648. The difference between receipts and expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 7,30,527. The receipts however include Probate and Administration Duty amounting to Rs. 7,67,197—a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and forming no part of its income, while no debit is made on the expenditure side for the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings and pensionary charges.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The judicial staff employed in criminal work consisted of 10 permanent and 1 temporary High Court Judges, 17 Sessions Judges, 6 Additional Sessions Judges, 1 Assistant Sessions Judge, 19 District Magistrates, 6 Presidency Magistrates, 377 other First Class Magistrates, 404 Second Class Magistrates, 246 Third Class Magistrates, 157 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 259 Village Panchayats. There were also 18,967 Police Patils and 61 Benches of Magistrates.

The number of offences reported during the year was 263,601, an increase of 23,165 over those of 1933. Of the total number of cases under inquiry 256,624 were found to be true, while those brought to trial numbered 258,248. There were 251 cases of murder of which 141 ended in conviction.

The number of cases brought to trial during the year in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates was 25,005 and in those of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates 104,690, making a total of 129,695, an increase of 20,289 over those of last year.

The number of cases under Special and Local laws was 121,379 or 20,551 more than that in 1933 and the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 8,316 or 262 less than that in 1933. There was a very marked increase under the former head in offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act which rose from 6,340 to 19,941.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 136,936. Of the persons tried, 12,697 were acquitted or discharged, 117,083 were convicted, 148 were committed to the High Court, 25 were transferred to other Provinces, 10 were handed over to the Military authorities and 6,973 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons convicted, 14,227 were punished with imprisonment, 100,811 with fine, 35 with whipping. 907 convicted persons were released after admonition and 1,103 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. 211 persons were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga. The fines imposed aggregated to Rs. 4,59,096.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals including Honorary Magistrates was 188,643. Of these the cases of 1,011 were committed to the Sessions or referred to higher authorities and of the remaining 187,632 the cases of 171,733, were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. Of the total 171,733, 102,155 or 59·5 per cent. were convicted and 68,874 or 40·1 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 182 persons died, 428 escaped during trial and 94 were transferred. Of those convicted 11,625 were sentenced to imprisonment, 88,000 to fine, 3 to forfeiture of property and 4,487 were ordered to give security.

The Sessions Courts decided cases of 1,812 persons out of 2,041 brought for trial. Twenty-seven were sentenced to death, 124 to transportation or penal servitude, 719 to imprisonment, 117 to fine, 3 to whipping and 26 ordered to give security.

The number of appeals decided by appellate courts subordinate to the High Court was 3,022 as against 2,738 in the preceding year.

The High Court dealt with 108 cases at Sessions and 6 remained pending at the end of the year. On the appellate side it decided 647 appeals, leaving 41 pending.

SIND

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Sind Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 46,506 square miles, with a population according to the census of 1931 of 3,884,277.

There was a slight increase in the number of criminal offences, while there was a decrease in the number of civil suits.

The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 31,819 as compared with 37,860 in 1933. The value of the suits filed was Rs. 135·80 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of was 34,906 as against 38,775 in 1933, while the number of those pending was 9,722 as against 12,176.

The number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year under review were 43,714 and 42,681 respectively

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

which show an increase of 2,012 and 1,974 when compared with the figures of the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases brought to trial from 41,291 to 43,327, while the number of persons under trial increased from 64,006 to 65,715. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year rose from 8,680 to 10,932. Out of 66,121 persons under trial 30,829 were convicted. Eighteen persons were sentenced to death, 54 to transportation, 3,931 to imprisonment, 26,052 to fine and 182 to whipping. The number of persons ordered to furnish security was 819. The fines in 1934 amounted to Rs. 2·50 lakhs as against Rs. 3·17 lakhs in the preceding year.

The number of offences affecting life or attempts at such offences fell from 411 to 353 in the year under report. A large portion of this crime, especially in Sukkur, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts arose from intrigues or supposed intrigues with women.

REGISTRATION

The total number of all registrations in 1934 was 277,346 against 273,463 in 1933. Though the total number showed an increase, there was a falling off in the aggregate value of documents (compulsory and optional) affecting immoveable property compared with the last year when the number of documents registered under this class was less. The increase in registrations was noticeable in sales or exchanges of value less than Rs. 100, and in mortgages. In Bombay the total number of documents (compulsory and optional) affecting immoveable property was 4,590 of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,29,15,694 in 1934 against 4,794 and Rs. 9,55,81,296, respectively, in 1933, the decrease being due to the general economic depression.

The number of documents received for photography in the year 1934 was 90,759 against 89,852 in the previous year. The percentage of documents rejected as unfit for photography was ·07 in 1934 against ·14 in 1933.

The total gross income of the Department increased from Rs. 15,82,811 to Rs. 16,26,391, mainly due to revised scales of fees, while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,87,478 to Rs. 5,78,730, due to the abolition of the Registration Clerks' posts.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The number of companies registered during the year under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, was 198 as against 145 in the previous year. Of these 190 were limited by shares—54 public and 136 private—and 8 limited by guarantee.

The number of companies in operation limited by shares and limited by guarantee at the close of the year was 1,310 and 81, respectively, as against 1,182 and 73 in the year preceding.

The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital has increased by Rs. 307 lakhs, Rs. 49 lakhs and Rs. 57 lakhs, respectively, during the year.

Five companies incorporated outside British India established their places of business in this presidency, the same number as in the previous year.

The number of societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, was 61 as compared with 48 in the preceding year.

The number of documents registered during the year was 5,112 as against 4,216 in the preceding year.

The revenue realised from fees and by sale of forms amounted to Rs. 54,765, while the expenditure was Rs. 33,969.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

THE Police force consists of two distinct bodies, stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 19 in Southern Division and Rs. 20 in Northern and Central Divisions and in Sind, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

the Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,
the Inspector has charge of a Sub-Division comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and
an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent has charge of a Sub-Division of a District.

The pay of a Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 160 and that of an Inspector from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The whole staff of the Police Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is now designated as Police Prosecutors and their pay ranges from Rs. 90 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Indian States.

In the Northern Range there is one policeman to every 3·78 square miles and to 834 inhabitants.

In the Southern Range 1 to 4·73 square miles and to 1,020 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 8·45 square miles and to 684 inhabitants.

Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,231 were mounted.

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector-General of Police, who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Railway Police.—A special police organisation exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the Crime and Order Police is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the Watch and Ward Staff is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishment in 1901.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

The Civil Disobedience Movement which collapsed in 1933 was practically non-existent in the year under report. A few stray cases occurred in different districts more particularly in East Khandesh, Surat, Belgaum and Ratnagiri but these do not call for any comment. The gradual return of the Police to their normal duties after the collapse of the movement in 1933 is reflected in the improved crime results.

The year under report showed a decrease in total reported crime, while under serious crime there was a large drop in

MOFUSSIL POLICE

robberies, and to a smaller extent under dacoities, and attempts at murder. Thefts (including cattle thefts) also recorded an appreciable decrease. Against this there was an increase under house breakings which, however, were considerably below the average of the previous five years. This was compensated for to a certain extent by improved detection under this head, the percentage of detection being the best on record for the last five years. Taking crime as a whole there was a slight improvement in detection. The percentage of recovery of stolen property improved in spite of more property being stolen in the year under review. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates increased, as well as the amount of non-cognizable crime.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 144,189 as against 138,577 in 1933—a net increase of 5,612 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 26,993, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,942 giving a total of 38,935 as against a total of 37,378 in 1933—an increase of 1,557 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 105,254 as against 101,199 in 1933—an increase of 4,055 cases.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has declined from 27,111 in 1933 to 26,993 in the year under report—a small decrease of 118 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 10,267 in 1933 to 11,942 in 1934—an increase of 1,675 cases.

The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime in the year under report was 13,298 as against 13,213 last year. Murders numbered 359, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 142, dacoities 146, robberies 463, house breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc., 4,941, thefts (including cattle thefts) 6,868 and receiving stolen property 379.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper, including Railways, in the year 1934 has remained stationary at 1·10—the same as in 1933; that of serious crime has risen from ·78 in 1933 to ·79 in the year under report.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·96 per 1,000 of population. Ratnagiri district also continues to be the least criminal district with an incidence of ·32.

The total cognizable cases for disposal were 31,341 against 31,558 in the previous year.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,186 as against 4,498 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13·35 against 14·25 in 1933. Of the 4,186 excluded cases 583 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 678 in 1933—a decrease of 95 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal declined from 2·14 in 1933 to 1·86 in 1934.

The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report stood at 4,091 as against 3,994 in the year before. The number of cases pending with the Magistracy was 3,223 as against 868 with the Police during the year under report, corresponding figures for 1933 being 3,106 and 888 respectively.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 23,009 cases as against 23,002 cases in 1933—an increase of 7 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,051 as against 6,201 in 1933, a decrease of 150 cases.

Out of 15,923 cases decided by trial, 15,148 ended in conviction as against 15,032 out of 15,920 cases tried in 1933. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 95·13 as against 94·42 in the year before under all classes, and 91·54 against 90·42 under the Indian Penal Code.

Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,980 in 1934 as against 8,965 in the year before, an increase of only 15 cases.

The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1934, without the intervention of the Police, was 11,942 against 10,267 in 1933. The cases ending in conviction numbered 7,017 as against 5,789 in 1933, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 58·75 against 56·38 in the year before—a slight improvement.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 27,972 as compared with 29,699 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,080 as against 35,939 in 1933. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 773 as against 823 in 1933, giving a percentage of 2·76 of the total number arrested as against 2·77 in the preceding year. Of the 34,080 persons for disposal, 27,357 were tried during the year, of whom 20,567 were convicted, giving a percentage of 75·18 of the total tried against 74·84 in 1933.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 101,199 to 105,254 in the year under report—an increase of 4,055 cases—and again created a record for the past decennium.

The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1934 was 151,596 as against 150,775 in 1933. 6,399 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 119,526 were tried, of whom 81,144 were convicted and 38,382 were discharged or acquitted, against 8,881, 117,407, 81,567 and 35,840 respectively in 1933. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried declined from 69·47 in 1933 to 67·88 during the year under report.

The value of property stolen in 1934 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,21,300 against Rs. 8,29,208 in 1933. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,74,689 as compared with Rs. 2,52,217 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 43·53 against 37·88 in the year before.

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code dropped from 2,253 to 1,936—a decrease of 317.

During the year under report, 2,967 out of 20,567 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 773 were classed as habitual offenders against 3,064, 21,415 and 1,061 respectively in 1933.

Three fresh gang cases were taken up against none in the year before. Including the two cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was five, of which three ended in conviction, one was pending trial and one remained pending police enquiry at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 96, of whom 33 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and 63 were tried. Of the 63 tried, 19 were convicted and 44 were discharged, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 30·15 as against 75 per cent. in the year before.

The total strength of the Police was 777 officers and 17,584 men and the cost, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1934-35 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 97,56,152 as against Rs. 98,40,421 in 1933-34—a net decrease of Rs. 84,269.

In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4·20 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·42 cognizable crime investigated, as against

4·59 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 926 persons and 1·46 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year.

The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 408 against 469 in 1933. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·28 during the year as against 2·64 in 1933. Of the total punishments inflicted, 395 were departmental and 13 judicial, against 455 and 14 respectively in the year before.

SIND POLICE

There was a decrease of 554 in the number of reported cognizable offences in Sind during the year, the figures having fallen from 12,379 to 11,825. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 11,803 to 11,283 and cases under Class VI (which are principally offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable) from 576 to 542. Offences increased in Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts and the decrease was most marked in the Karachi and Tatta and Dadu Districts. The main reasons given for the decrease are the absence of political agitation during the year, the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle-thieves ; and preventive measures taken and the vigilance exercised by the Police.

The incidence of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of the population was 2·90. The incidence of true crime to population was 1 to 515 inhabitants as compared with 1 to 471 in the previous year.

The percentage of undetected cases fell from 49·19 to 47·84. The best results were obtained in the Dadu and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts and the least favourable results were obtained in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah Districts and the Sind Railways, mainly due to the inadequacy of the police force in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah Districts.

The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, increased from 81·40 to 85·90. The best results were obtained in the Karachi and Tatta Districts with a percentage of 95·66, while Dadu showed the poorest result, viz. 67·17.

There was a slight increase from 70·48 to 72·34 in the percentage of convictions obtained to cases tried in the Sessions Courts.

The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year under report was 1,561 as against 1,772 in the preceding year. The total number of persons tried was 3,421.

SIND POLICE

The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Magistracy rose from 29,408 in 1933 to 32,473 during the year under report.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 76·56 as against 70·99 in 1933.

Property valued at Rs. 4,28,579 was stolen in 1934 as against Rs. 5,41,639 in 1933. Of the former Rs. 1,32,528 or 32·69 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 1,59,832 or 31·45 per cent.

The total strength of the police executive force was 5,676 as against 5,677 in the preceding year. The total cost of the Police for the financial year 1934-35 was Rs. 37,11,370 as compared with Rs. 38,00,665 in the year 1933-34.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

The year 1934 compared with the preceding four years was politically quiet. The only outstanding event was the general mill strike which lasted for about two months from April to June. The better to control this, 12 officers and 500 men were brought into the city from mofussil districts and with these reinforcements the situation was kept well in hand. Firing had to be resorted to on five occasions to quell riots but there were no fatalities. Action was taken under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, against those communist leaders who were menacing public safety, and when their evil influence was removed the strike gradually came to an end.

Security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from 15 newspapers and 9 printing presses. There were 28 strikes, including the general mill strike engineered by the Communist leaders, as against 41 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was partly due to the general mill strike which lasted for two months and partly due to the efforts at conciliation made by the Labour Officer, Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S.

The total cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 158,331 against 131,454 in 1933. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police was 109,814 against 97,917 in 1933.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 6,894 cases against 7,493 in 1933 while under Class VI, 102,920 cases were reported against 90,424 in 1933. The total of Indian Penal Code Crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1934 is the lowest since the year 1911. Compared with the year 1933 there is a decrease of 599 cases. The continued preventive

use of the sections of the Bombay City Police Act and the regular employment of P. R. T. system are largely responsible for this gratifying result.

Grievous hurt decreased from 347 to 261, lurking house trespass, etc., from 1,284 to 1,052, theft from 3,740 to 3,324, receiving stolen property from 140 to 86, while criminal breach of trust increased from 593 to 665. Compared with the year 1933, Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, shows an increase of 12,496 cases, the total number for the year being 102,920 as against 90,424. The increase is due to the fact that the year being a comparatively quiet one, except for the short period of the general mill strike, the police could pay more attention to this class of crime.

Including 1,615 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 45 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 111,474 cases for disposal against 99,595 in 1933. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1934 was 190 against 212 in 1933. Of the excluded cases 34 were declared to be false as compared with 35 in 1933. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,801 as against 1,615 in 1933.

109,449 cases of all classes were classified as true against 97,744 in 1933. Of these, 100,261 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·61 as compared with 91·92 in 1933. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,320 against 3,622 in 1933. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·98 against 3·64 in 1933.

There were 67 cases of murder and attempted murder, including 9 cases pending from the preceding year, *plus* 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 79 in 1933. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 10 ended in acquittal, 18 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact, 21 were pending at the close of the year, in 1 case the accused absconded and in the remaining 1 case the accused died before trial.

There were 19 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 1 was declared to be non-cognizable and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

Including 1,041 cases pending from the preceding year, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 103,742 against 91,322 in 1933. Of these, 97,787 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

Bombay City Police Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Public Conveyances Act, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 22,778 against 19,562 in 1933. Of these, 21,396 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 93·93. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 22,902, of whom 21,407 were convicted.

During the year under report 113,777 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 2,184 under arrest at the close of 1933 against 100,955 in 1933. Of these, 105,062 were convicted, the percentage being 90·60 against 91·80 in 1933.

The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 25,739 as compared with 13,975 in 1933. With 2,446 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 28,185 of which 14,779 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 23,095 against 10,715 in 1933. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,36,140 as compared with Rs. 7,67,553 in 1933. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,68,619 which gives a recovery percentage of 22·91 as compared with 32·56 in 1933.

Fifty-five destitute children (boys) were picked up under the Bombay Children Act. Of these, 35 were sent to certified schools, 13 were handed over to their guardians and the cases of 7 others were still pending. Seven children were removed from their guardians as the guardians were found to be unfit on moral grounds to look after them.

Thirteen children were picked up under the Bombay City Police Act for begging in the streets, of whom four were sent to certified schools, three were handed over to their guardians and the cases against the remaining six were still pending at the close of the year.

208 cases were taken up under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act for soliciting; of these, 204 resulted in conviction, two in acquittal and two are pending. 24 cases were taken up for living on the earnings of prostitution; of these, 23 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

In their effort to suppress gaming in the city, the Police effected 21 raids on Bucket shops and 582 on other gaming houses resulting in the arrest of 3,275 persons. They dealt

with also 1,315 cases of gaming in public places in which 2,568 persons were involved.

During the year 4,073 cars, 186 motor cycles and 129 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The amount of fees collected on registration was Rs. 1,17,046.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay city during the year was approximately 12,000. The amount of fees collected for renewal of registration of these vehicles was Rs. 7,15,965. There were 4,052 motor accidents or 552 more than in the previous year. Of these 84 were fatal, resulting in 85 deaths.

The records of street accidents showed that 102 persons were killed and 3,176 were injured, as compared with 91 killed and 2,827 injured in the preceding year. The police are attempting to reduce the number of accidents by the introduction of one way and circular traffic, by the strict examination of vehicles and by the greater control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Public conveyances other than motor vehicles plying in the city comprised 2,149 victorias, 1,452 labour carts and 262 hand carts.

The total permanent strength of the City Police Force at the close of the year stood at 4,228 as against 4,115 in 1933.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 10·60 as compared with 1 to 11·87 in 1933. The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 25·92 as compared with 23·78 in 1933.

VILLAGE POLICE

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867, the Village Police are subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the Village Police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patel. His duties as police patel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of

VILLAGE POLICE

administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of Village Police naturally holds an important place.

There are no Village Police in Sind, but village trackers (pagis) are retained and employed for tracking and identification of footprints.

The village police rendered special assistance in 415 cases during the year under report, as against 245 cases in the previous year. 334 village policemen were rewarded as against 309 in 1933. Of these 150 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service Tickets and commendatory certificates, two by the grant of swords, and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,772. On the other hand 543 village police were reported for neglect of duty of whom 524 were punished departmentally as against 554 and 536 respectively in 1933. 47 village police who were concerned in the commission of cognizable crime were prosecuted with the result that 23 were convicted.

Gazetted Police Officers, in the course of their tours, paid particular attention to interviewing Police Patels, and instructing them in their duties in regard to the prevention and detection of crime. In fact this formed part of the duties to be performed at the inspection of every Police Station and Outpost. Every effort was made by the District Police to secure the efficient performance of their duties by Police Patels.

GOVERNMENT MALE AND FEMALE WORKHOUSES

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874, a person of European extraction (which does not include those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians) found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence is a "vagrant" and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse known as the Working Men's Hostel, where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant, the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate for quitting the workhouse without leave etc.,

two years' imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse is now administered by the Salvation Army, which receives a grant from Government. Destitute Europeans may go voluntarily to the King Edward's Home which is managed by the Salvation Army and also receives a grant from Government.

The total number of inmates in the Working Men's Hostel during the year ending the 31st December 1934 was 56, out of which 38 were newly admitted. Twenty-six were sent by Magistrates in Bombay city, while seven were sent from Poona, four from Madras and one from Thana.

Twenty-five were discharged during the year, four of them having found employment and four having means or friends to look after them. Two men were deported to the United Kingdom and one to Australia. Ten deserted.

The total cost of the Hostel to Government was Rs. 9,616 as against Rs. 8,309 in 1933. The average daily population was 19 as against 15 in 1933 and the average cost per head per day was Rs. 1-6-8 as against Rs. 1-8-0.

The maximum period of residence was three months of inmates who left the hostel and $7\frac{1}{2}$ months of those still in it.

There was no inmate in the Government Female Workhouse during the year 1934.

JAILS

There was a further fall in the average population of the jails during 1934, decreases occurring in the number of convicts, of undertrials and of Civil prisoners. Conditions returned to normal in all the prisons as a result of the civil disobedience movement having been finally abandoned, and to the premature release of practically all those prisoners who had been convicted of offences connected with it.

The immediate consequence of this was that jail officers were able to devote more time than previously to their legitimate duties, the results of which were reflected in better discipline, fewer punishments and improved factory output. Many improvements were introduced and further reformatory principles in jail administration applied. Instances of this are the brightening of jail hospitals, the extension of jail libraries, the introduction of lantern lectures, the foundation of convict schools at some of the larger prisons, and the extension of vocational training. The development of the juvenile prison at Yeravda on lines approximating to those of the Borstal School is particularly noteworthy and praiseworthy.

JAILS

The average daily jail population including undertrials was 14,187 as compared with 15,894 in the previous year. 328 prisoners were prematurely released as compared with 108 in 1933. 5,078 prisoners were released under the remission system as against 8,386.

During the year 132 prisoners were admitted in connection with offences arising from the civil disobedience movement; 944 of the same category remained at the close of the previous year. 1,041 of this number were released during the year. There were two deaths amongst them, the number remaining on the last day of 1934 was 33.

Sixteen children were admitted as against 68 in 1933—a very great improvement on the figures for the previous year. With the extension of the Children's Act to other parts of the presidency it is hoped that it will not be necessary for any Court to commit children to prison.

The number of adolescent prisoners admitted between the ages of 16 and 21 years during 1934 was 1,941 males and 114 females, against 2,417 males and 168 females in 1933.

The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 1,958 as against 1,426 in 1933. In spite of adverse comment on this type of imprisonment—which does no good, but does definite harm to a prisoner—the admissions show an increase of over 500 prisoners, who were thus legally encouraged to spend their time in idleness.

The number of persons sentenced to seven days and less, was 1,273 against 960 the previous year. The increase is directly due to the arrest of large numbers of beggars under the Police Act.

There were 3,267 habituals against 3,324 the year previous. At the close of the year there were 1,000 male recidivists in the special Habitual prison at Nasik Road.

The daily average number of Convict Officers was 1,240 as compared with 1,285 the previous year. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security during the year was 6,488 as against 6,843 in 1933.

Twenty-five cases of prison offence were dealt with by Criminal Courts as against eleven in 1933. Eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-six prison offences were dealt with by superintendents, as against 12,290 in 1933—nearly twelve hundred less. There was an increase in offences relating to assaults which was due to a fight which took place in Karachi District Prison between two factions of prisoners which was due to a long standing feud which had its origin outside the jail.

Corporal punishment was administered in 40 cases during the year under report, as against 32 in 1933.

The sick rate was 20·5 against 19·8 for 1933 while the death rate showed an increase over the previous year being 12·6 against 10·8 in 1933.

The extension of jail industries during the year has been marked. The jail gardens provided over 80 per cent. of the vegetables required for the prisoners. New industries have been started and old ones improved. In spite of a fall of over 10 per cent. in the number of prisoners employed, profits have shown an increase of 8 per cent. over last year.

The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 15,80,750—the average gross cost per prisoner being Rs. 112-2-3. After deducting the profits the net cost per prisoner was Rs. 97.

BORSTAL SCHOOL, DHARWAR, AND BORSTAL ASSOCIATION

The school continued to make progress. The year opened with 329 boys. During the year 221 were admitted and 182 discharged. Of these boys, 90 were discharged on Licence, 16 were discharged on completion of their term of detention, 5 were discharged on appeal, 7 were transferred to a jail as "failures", 61 were discharged by orders of Government, 2 escaped, 1 died and 368 remained at the close of 1934. Of the 90 lads discharged conditionally on licence 17 broke the conditions of their licence, which had to be revoked, the transgressors being returned to the school.

Classes are held in Kanarese, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi and Urdu. The school provides also training in carpentry, smithy, gardening, tailoring, etc., and maintains a library of English and vernacular books.

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 42,746, the gross cost per boy being Rs. 128 but after deducting earnings the net cost was Rs. 127.

The Borstal Association, too, had a satisfactory year's work to its credit, but there is urgent need for more co-operation from the public. The essence of After-Care is its non-official character. The first part of Borstal training takes place in a school but the second, and equally important, part takes place in a lad's own locality, in normal surroundings, and the best conditions can only be obtained when local residents are willing to take upon themselves the duties of probation officers or supervisors.

CRIMINAL TRIBES
CRIMINAL TRIBES

The Criminal Tribes Settlements are under the control of the Backward Class Officer whose headquarters are at Poona. He has three gazetted officers under him, called Assistant Backward Class Officers. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, has his headquarters at Ahmedabad and his charge comprises the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach and Panch Mahals, East and West Khandesh and Bombay Suburban. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, has his headquarters at Bijapur and his charge comprises the districts of Bijapur and Sholapur. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, has under his charge the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Satara, with headquarters at Dharwar. In addition, the Office Superintendent of the Backward Class Officer is in charge of the Home Circle, which consists of the districts of Poona, Thana, Ahmednagar and Nasik. The supervision of schools and children's homes in Government Settlements and the organization of welfare work among women settlers, are carried on by two lady missionaries on a part-time basis.

The year was one of steady progress and development. It started under slight clouds of misgiving both in regard to the future of Nira Project Settlement and on account of an unpleasant strike situation in Sholapur. These however soon dissipated, and the remainder of the year was devoid of any outstanding events.

The total population of Settlements, as it stood on 31st March 1935, was 8,199 as against 8,123 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy registered persons, with 277 dependants, were interned in settlements on the recommendation of the Police. Fifty-two dependants of settlers were also registered. The population of the free colonies as it stood on 31st March was 6,865 as against 6,761 last year.

Owing to unstable economic conditions and general trade depression very strenuous efforts were needed to keep employment in the various settlements at its normal level during the year. 1,900 men, 701 women and 125 half timers were employed in spinning and weaving mills, railway workshops or factories. Sixty-three were employed in canal construction and maintenance work; 35 in forest coupe-cutting work; 160 in field work under sugar factories; 67 in the Bijapur Special Settlement industries; and the remainder in metal-breaking, and general coolie work.

The Nira Project settlement has arranged to obtain from the Public Works Department works of the value of Rs. 40,000.

The supply of bed sheets and pillow cases to Government hospitals and chappals to the Police of some districts has given steady employment to a number of settlers of Bijapur Settlement. Gardening, quarrying and tailoring are the other industries of Reformatory Section of Bijapur Settlement.

The health of settlers and of those living in the free colonies was good. Plague was prevalent in Baramati for 4 or 5 months; and when the towns-people had gone into plague encampments in the fields the settlement and the free colonies were surrounded by plague affected areas. The settlers and free people were inoculated with the result that there was only one case.

Education in settlements is compulsory. Out of a total population of 8,199 in the settlements proper, the number of children attending the day and night schools are 1,779 and 182 respectively, and out of a total population of 6,865 in the free colonies the corresponding numbers are 1,371 and 201. Thus the number of children attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is 239·3 for the settlements, and 229·9 for the free colonies. There are 76 apprentices learning various trades.

Out of five Backward Class Scholarships in Dharwar district two were won by Hubli Settlement school children in competitive examination. Four boys from Hubli settlement appeared for the vernacular final examination and out of them three have passed.

There were 1,053 boy scouts including wolf cubs and rovers and 492 girl guides including blue birds.

During the year 267 persons from settlements have been convicted in 249 cases as compared with 177 persons convicted in the previous year in 171 cases. Sixty-two persons (of whom 27 are unregistered) from free colonies attached to settlements were convicted in 52 cases and 12 persons among the licensees living in villages were convicted in 7 cases. The total corresponding figures for the previous year were 17 and 19 respectively.

The practice of building good houses on the free colonies is spreading, especially at Hubli and Gadag.

During the year 139 registered persons with 348 dependants were discharged from settlements to free colonies. 54 registered persons with their 120 dependants were allowed to return on license to their villages.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement which has been established for troublesome and immoral women of all settlements has continued its beneficent work.

The Women's Home at Bijapur contains 11 women. The Children's Homes at Hubli, Sholapur and Baramati closed the year with 86 inmates.

The Dharavi Probation Camp, which was handed over to the Social Service League a year before as an experiment, was disbanded during the year. The inmates of the Camp have gone to live in chawls at Naigaon and elsewhere and are being supervised by the Hindu Maha Sabha along with other Mangarudis of Bombay. This may be regarded as a definite improvement in their status, as they are now more likely to be merged in the general public.

The total net recurring expenditure for the financial year was Rs. 2,67,181. The corresponding figure of the last year was Rs. 2,73,260. The total non-recurring expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,815.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

Bombay Presidency

THE agricultural season of 1934-35 was, on the whole, fair over a large part of the Bombay Presidency proper. Rains were good all over the Presidency except in North Gujarat and in East Karnatak. There was no serious crop pest or disease. An unfortunate feature of the year was the cold spell of severe intensity and prolonged duration which visited the north of the Presidency about the middle of January 1935, and caused heavy and widespread damage to the standing crops especially cotton and tobacco in Gujarat. Other fruit and vegetable crops in North Gujarat and Khandesh and grapes in Nasik were also severely damaged. Sugarcane in Nasik and on the Godavari and Pravara Canals in Ahmednagar and wheat, gram and *rabi jawar* in the frost affected parts suffered to a varying extent. Cotton in the Ahmedabad district had to be sown very late due to heavy rains in July and August and suffered later on from absence of rain after sowing. In the Karnatak the deficient rains of the season, particularly in the east and the prevalence of dry easterly winds in January and February were mainly responsible for the reduction in the outturn of the food grain crops.

Gross and Net Cropped Areas.—The gross cropped area declined from 29,192,000 acres to 29,039,000 acres, while the net cropped area decreased from 28,227,000 acres to 28,147,000 acres during the year under review.

Twice Cropped Area.—This showed a set-back of 73,000 acres as compared with the previous year, having fallen from 965,000 acres to 892,000 acres. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency, but was specially marked in South Deccan (—48,000 acres) and the Karnatak (—31,000 acres) where owing to the deficiency of late rains it was not found possible to raise two crops.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Details	Bombay Presidency (Proper)	
	1934-35	1933-34
<i>A. Cultivated Area</i>	Acres	Acres
Gross cropped area	29,039	29,192
Area cropped more than once	892	965
Net area cropped	28,147	28,227
Current fallows	5,533	5,424
Assessed	33,414	33,379
Unassessed	266	272
Total, Cultivated Area ..	33,680	33,651
<i>B. Uncultivated Area</i>		
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)	871	865
Not available for cultivation		
{ Forest	8,511	8,541
{ Others	5,658	5,658
Total, Uncultivated Area ..	15,040	15,064
Total, Area ..	48,720	48,715

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Food Crops.—The area under food crops, *i.e.*, cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables, advanced by 362,000 acres or 1·8 per cent. over the previous year. Among the *kharif* crops, *bajri* showed an appreciable increase of 250,000 acres or 6·8 per cent. as a result of good rains received during the early part of the season over a large part of the Deccan, which is the chief *bajri* tract in the Presidency, and also in many places in the Karnatak. The area under *jowar* which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop in the Presidency proper and that under rice also showed an extension of 184,000 acres or 2·4 per cent. and 26,000 acres or 1·3 per cent., respectively. Under the *rabi* crops, wheat showed a decrease of 192,000 acres or 10·0 per cent. The area under gram, on the other hand, showed a slight advancement of 12,000 acres or 1·6 per cent.

Non-food Crops.—The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed a decrease of 515,000 acres or 5·8 per cent. below the previous year. The most noticeable decline was in the area under oil-seeds which was reduced by 480,000 acres or 25·6 per cent. due to the curtailment of area under groundnut which dropped down by 430,000 acres. The area under tobacco advanced by 40,000 acres or 28·6 per cent. The total cropped area thus showed a set back of 153,000 acres or 0·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops						Bombay Presidency (Proper)	
						1933-34	1934-35
<i>I—Food Crops</i>						Acres	Acres
(a) Cereals and Pulses—							
Jowari	..	..	..	..	..	7,761	7,945
Bajri	..	..	..	..	..	3,696	3,946
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	2,022	2,048
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	1,926	1,734
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	752	764
Others	..	..	..	..	..	3,643	3,712
Total—Cereals and Pulses ..						19,800	20,149
(b) Sugarcane						70	75
(c) Other food crops*						432	440
Total—Food Crops ..						20,302	20,664
<i>II—Non-food Crops</i>							
(a) Tobacco						140	180
(b) Oil seeds						1,872	1,392
(c) Cotton						3,655	3,657
(d) Other non-food crops†						3,223	3,146
Total—Non-food Crops ..						8,890	8,375
Total Crops ..						29,192	29,039

*These include "Condiments and Spices", "Fruits and Vegetables" and "Miscellaneous Food Crops".

†These include "Dyes", "Drugs and Narcotics", excluding Tobacco, which has been separately noted, "Fodder" and "Miscellaneous Non-food Crops".

NATURE OF THE CROPS

The variations under principal crops are explained below :—

Jowari and Bajri.—The following table compares the extent of variations in area under these staple crops in the different Divisions of the Bombay Presidency :—

(Area in thousands of acres)

Divisions	Jowar			Bajri		
	Average*	1933-34	1934-35	Average*	1933-34	1934-35
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Gujarat	600	633	605	349	332	320
Deccan	4,737	4,904	4,854	3,274	2,899	3,126
Karnatak	2,590	2,224	2,486	423	465	500
Total—Bombay Presidency	7,927	7,761	7,945	4,046	3,696	3,946

*Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

The area under *jowar* rose by 184,000 acres or 2·4 per cent. to 7,945,000 acres chiefly in the Karnatak where there was a corresponding reduction in the area under cotton.

The area under *bajri* also advanced by 250,000 acres or 6·8 per cent. to 3,946,000 acres. The increase was most marked in the Deccan and was due to good rains received in the early part of the season.

Rice.—The area under this crop showed a slight advance from 2,022,000 acres to 2,048,000 acres.

Wheat.—The area under wheat declined by 192,000 acres or 10·0 per cent. as compared with the previous year, mainly in Gujarat as a result of absence or deficiency of late rains.

Oil-seeds.—The area under oil-seeds was reduced by 480,000 acres or 25·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the groundnut crop being largely responsible. The area under groundnut, fell from 1,292,000 acres—the record figure reached in the previous year—to 862,000 acres. The decrease was shared by all the districts of the Presidency without exception, but it was specially marked in East Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, West Khandesh, Belgaum and Sholapur districts, and was due chiefly to the lower trend of prices.

Cotton.—The total area under cotton showed a small increase from 3,655,000 acres to 3,657,000 acres.

BOMBAY, 1934-35

Irrigated Area

The area irrigated increased from 1,077,000 acres to 1,092,000 acres. The increase was shared by Gujarat (+11,000 acres), and Karnatak (+7,000 acres) against which there was some decrease in the Deccan (—4,000 acres).

Irrigated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details							Bombay Presidency (Proper)	
							1934-35	1933-34
							Acres	Acres
<i>A—Area Irrigated</i>								
Irrigated from Government canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	214
Irrigated from private canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	94
Irrigated from wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	586
Irrigated from tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	150
Irrigated from other sources	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
Total A—Area Irrigated ..							1,092	1,077
<i>B—Crops Irrigated</i>								
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	223
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	176
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9
Jowari	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	209
Bajri	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	39
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	24
Other cereals and pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	113
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	69
Other food crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	156
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	37
Other non-food crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	184
Total B—Crops Irrigated ..							1,263	1,239

Note.—The difference in totals A (area irrigated) and B (crops irrigated) is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

Outturn of Crops.—The following table compares the acreage under food-grain crops (Cereals and Pulses) in various divisions of the Bombay Presidency proper and their approximate outturn

NATURE OF THE CROPS

in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years :—

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Gujarat	2,342	2,550	2,398	704	754	746
Deccan	11,052	11,104	11,356	2,077	1,904	2,056
Karnatak	4,702	4,542	4,794	955	928	921
Konkan	1,606	1,604	1,601	651	628	694
Total—Bombay Presidency	19,702	19,800	20,149	4,387	4,214	4,417

Condition of the Agricultural Population

As already stated the season was, from the agricultural standpoint, on the whole, fair over a large part of the Bombay Presidency proper, the only exceptions being Gujarat and East Karnatak. In Gujarat the severe frost of January (1935) took a very heavy toll of the *rabi* crops in general and of cotton, tobacco and garden crops in particular thus reducing materially the income of the cultivators as full expenses had been incurred in growing these crops. This was all the more felt as this was the second year in succession of frost. In East Karnatak the yields of crops did not come up to expectations owing to deficiency of rains and the prevalence of dry easterly winds in January and February. So far as the supply of food-grain crops to the general population is concerned, the year under review was, however, better on the whole than its predecessor, because, whereas the area under plough was in excess of the preceding year by only 1·8 per cent. the resulting yields increased by 4·8 per cent. over the previous year.

As regards the prices of agricultural produce, although the slump conditions which commenced in 1930-31 still continued they were tempered with hope for the future created by steady improvement in prices of both food crops and export crops at important centres in the Presidency proper. Unfortunately during the year the higher prices of cotton were more than out-balanced by the reduction in yield due to frost in the north. Although the prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929-30, they showed a definite upward tendency when compared with those during the preceding three or four years, except in the case of groundnut. This upward trend in prices seems rather significant and may indicate that the worst period of depression is over.

Sind

The agricultural statistical work pertaining to Sind was transferred to the Agricultural Department in Sind from the office of the Director of Agriculture, Poona, with effect from 1st April 1935.

The agricultural season of 1934-35 was, judged by results, not as satisfactory as that of the previous year. A special feature of the year was the cold spell which occurred in January 1935, and caused considerable damage to kharif and rabi crops. As a result, the quantity of outturn suffered. Another peculiar feature of the season was the occurrence of a hail storm which swept over the Province of Sind on the 6th April 1935. Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts were affected and, rabi crops, viz. wheat, gram and oil-seeds were damaged considerably. In Thar Parkar district, the adhawa crop planted in March 1935 failed in the early stage. Mango fruit and grapes were damaged. The rainfall during the year was not very favourable. There was a general tendency for the rains to be untimely and this, coupled with their uneven distribution, proved somewhat detrimental to crops in spite of the rainfall being on the whole abundant.

Cropped Area.—The gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a considerable decrease of 427,000, 64,000 and 364,000 acres respectively as compared with the previous year.

Cultivated and uncultivated area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details	1934-35	1933-34
<i>A—Cultivated Area</i>	Acres	Acres
Gross cropped area	5,085	5,513
Area cropped more than once	430	494
Net area cropped	4,655	5,019
Current fallows	5,185	4,840
Assessed	9,356	9,471
Unassessed	484	388
Total—Cultivated Area ..	9,840	9,859
<i>B—Uncultivated Area</i>		
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)	5,815	5,720
Not available for cultivation .. { Forest	720	719
.. { Others	13,819	13,865
Total—Uncultivated Area ..	20,354	20,304
Total—Area ..	30,194	30,163

NATURE OF THE CROPS

NATURE OF THE CROPS

Food Crops.—The area under food crops, i.e. cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables, decreased by 469,000 acres below the previous year but increased by 271,000 acres as compared with the average of the ten years (1921–22 to 1930–31). The area under rice increased by 11,000 acres and under “other food crops” by 5,000 acres as compared with the previous year.

Non-food Crops.—The area under non-food crops which comprise cotton, tobacco, and oil-seeds and other “non-food crops” increased by 42,000 acres over the area of the previous year. Cotton showed an increase of 102,000 acres while oil-seeds showed a decrease of 74,000 acres. The net result of the variations in the food and non-food crops was a decrease of 427,000 acres or 7·7 per cent. below the total cropped area of the last year, but an increase of 9·7 per cent. over the average.

Cropped Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Crops						1933–34	1934–35
						Acres	Acres
<i>I—Food Crops</i>							
(a) Cereals and Pulses—							
Jowari	..	..	..	..	..	518	448
Bajri	..	..	..	..	..	935	873
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	1,118	1,129
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	1,306	1,074
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	332	259
Others	..	..	..	..	..	317	269
Total—Cereals and Pulses						4,526	4,052
(b) Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
(c) Other food crops*	..	..	..	..	..	53	58
Total—Food Crops						4,583	4,114
<i>II—Non-Food Crops</i>							
(a) Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
(b) Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	257	183
(c) Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	521	623
(d) Other non-food crops†	..	..	..	..	..	147	161
Total—Non-food Crops						929	971
Total—Crops						5,512	5,085

*These include “Condiments and Spices”, “Fruits and Vegetables” and “Miscellaneous Food Crops”.

†These include “Dyes”, “Drugs and Narcotics”, excluding tobacco which has been separately noted, “Fodder” and “Miscellaneous Non-food Crops”.

BOMBAY, 1934-35

Irrigated Area

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details						(a) and (b)	1934-35	1933-34
							Acres	Acres
<i>A—Area Irrigated</i>								
Irrigated from Government Canals	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	3,337	3,400
						(b)	286	443
Irrigated from Private Canals	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	11	19
						(b)	..	1
Irrigated from wells	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	39	55
						(b)	..	..
Irrigated from tanks	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	..	..
						(b)	..	..
Irrigated from other sources	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	57	47
						(b)	283	408
Total A—Area Irrigated						(a)	3,444	3,521
						(b)	569	852
<i>B—Crops Irrigated</i>								
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	1,129	1,118
						(b)	..	..
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	915	1,048
						(b)	159	257
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	6	4
						(b)	9	17
Jowari	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	387	370
						(b)	54	132
Bajri	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	291	358
						(b)	2	7
Maize	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	3	3
						(b)	..	..
Other cereals and pulses	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	122	82
						(b)	386	541
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	4	4
						(b)	..	..
Other food crops	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	54	51
						(b)	6	4
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	623	521
						(b)	..	..
Other non-food crops	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	145	168
						(b)	148	181
Total B—Crops Irrigated						(a)	3,679	3,727
						(b)	764	1,139

(a) Area irrigated both before and after sowing.

(b) Area irrigated only before sowing.

Note.—The difference in Totals A (Area Irrigated) and B (Crops Irrigated) is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

NATURE OF THE CROPS

The following table compares the acreage under food grain crops (cereals and pulses) and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years.

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of tons		
	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Sind	4,387	4,526	4,052	1,104	1,066	892

Condition of the agricultural population.—As already stated the Season under review was not favourable. The irrigation supply was on the whole regular and adequate both on the Right and Left Banks of the river, while the people were also better accustomed to the new irrigation conditions brought about by the opening of the Barrage Canals, yet the total area under cultivation fell short of that in 1933-34 by 7·7 per cent. though exceeded normal by 9·7 per cent. The general economic condition of the agricultural classes was not satisfactory. The prices of agricultural products showed no upward tendency which materially affected the zamindars' resources. The situation is aggravated on account of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes, which is on the increase. Government sanctioned relief measures in the shape of rebates, special rebates, remissions, special remissions, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Presidency Proper

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

During the year under report seven sugar factories were working in the Bombay Presidency proper and two more were under construction while the cane crushing capacity of several factories was increased. Cane was grown by the factories in an area of nearly 7,775 acres and the approximate amount of sugar produced was 38,000 tons.

The marketing section has been organized at the headquarters of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and a large marketing staff has been engaged. The Government of Bombay have in their turn organized the provincial marketing section with a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 a year for five years from the Government of India. Four Assistant Marketing Officers have been appointed to work under the guidance and supervision

of the Livestock Expert to the Government of Bombay. The staff have started the work of surveying the existing marketing conditions of certain crops.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the question of marketing fruits and vegetables in Bombay was published in 1935. The report made several important recommendations which were considered at a conference of representatives of all the interests concerned.

The regulated cotton market at Dhulia continued to work with success during the year. The cotton market at Amalner was also started and made satisfactory progress. A cotton market at Bailhongal in Belgaum district is expected to start work soon and the question of opening cotton markets at Bijapur and Baramati in Poona, Dondaiche in Khandesh and Malegaon in Nasik district is under consideration.

SERVICES RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC AND AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

Agricultural propaganda work was carried on with vigour and enthusiasm during the year. The Department organised or took a major share in organising 44 shows, including three cattle rallies and hundreds of demonstrations for special items of improvement. It has been found by experience that such local demonstrations for this purpose are far more convincing to the ordinary cultivator than any other method.

Seed Supply.—The organisation of the supply of new and improved varieties of seed is one of the major services which the Department is rendering to agriculture.

In the Karnatak the improved strains of cotton which are being introduced are called "Jayawant" and "Gadag No. 1" and are superior to the deshi cotton in field yield, ginning yield and spinning performance. The total area sown with Jayawant was 220,412 acres as against 173,073 acres, and the area sown with Gadag No. 1 was 90,250 acres as against 69,418 acres, in the previous year. A revised scheme for seed distribution over the whole tract suitable for Jayawant and Gadag No. 1 has been approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee subject to a certain contribution by the Government of Bombay.

In Thana district nearly 13,000 lbs. of seed of improved rice strains were distributed to growers, while in Kolaba district 3,475 lbs. of rice seed were distributed. In Ratnagiri district 6,766 lbs. of seed were distributed to growers for an area of 125 acres, while one lakh lbs. of seed were made available for general cultivation on an area of 2,000 acres.

AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

In addition improved strains of nagli, wheat and jowar were also distributed.

Khandesh Banilla Cotton-seed Scheme.—A total quantity of 470,358 lbs. of seed was distributed among the registered seed growers in Amalner, Shirpur, Erandol, Pachora, Chalisgaon and Malegaon talukas and was sown on an area of 12,831 acres. From the produce of this crop 1,641,614 lbs. of seed have been purchased and stocked for general distribution next season.

Surat Cotton-seed Scheme.—During the year under report only 11 lakhs lbs. of seed were distributed as against 19 lakhs lbs. in the previous year, one of the reasons being the poor yield of cotton owing to frost.

Live-stock.—During the year 279 premium bulls were put out as against 219 in the previous year. The number of pedigree stock registered was 622.

Poultry.—Service is being rendered to this industry by the distribution of stud birds of superior breeds. During the year 192 stud cocks were put out as against 120 in the preceding year. The Bombay Presidency Poultry Association continued to do good work.

Dairy Farming.—Out of 1,054 acres of land set apart for the establishment of a dairy district at Palghar, 500 acres have been leased to Messrs. Killedar Bros. for a period of 35 years at special concessional rates of rent.

Gujarat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme.—Special propaganda work was carried out in Surat and Broach districts to uproot all cotton stalks from the soil by means of plant pullers.

Protection of Crops against Wild Animals.—The posts of the Shikar Officer and his assistant were revived during the year and the number of animals killed was 522, of which 444 were pigs. Propaganda was carried on to educate the cultivators and the Taluka Development Associations in this work.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Several research schemes were undertaken with the help of the funds provided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund.

Sugarcane Research Scheme.—The year under report was the second year of regular work. Good progress was made in classifying the different types of soil and in studying the effects of irrigation and causes of deterioration. Further studies on

soil fertility, nitrogen recuperation, soil tilth under different croppings, humification of weeds, etc., were continued.

Dry Farming Research Scheme.—The year under report was the first year of the full programme of work. Soil, plant and field work was carried out at Sholapur, which is the main centre, and field work was also carried out at Bijapur, where soil and climatic conditions are distinctly different.

Cold Storage Research Scheme.—The cold storage observations on the Alphonso mangoes showed that the commercial storage life of the fruit was about 60 days at 45° F., 55 days at 48° F. and 48 days at 52° F. It was also seen that the fruits of "B" stage of maturity remained hard and green when stored for 55 days at 48° F. and when exposed to 68° F. after the storage period they ripened well in about a week, and could be kept for another week in good condition for selling purposes.

Besides the above many other research schemes were conducted by the Agricultural Department.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Poona Agricultural College.—In spite of an increase in tuition fees there was a rush for admission to the College and 35 students were admitted as against 60 in the previous year. Three new post-graduate students were enrolled while 30 students received special training, e.g., in driving oil engines and pumps, horticulture, poultry, dairying, etc.

Vernacular Agricultural Schools.—Both the schools at Devi Hosur and Dhulia continued to do good work.

In addition the Horticulturist to Government held five classes in horticulture in the district. The various Deputy Directors of Agriculture also held classes with the help of the Horticulturist. In the South Central Division 58 classes were held for a period of two to three days on various subjects such as fruit culture, land development and irrigation farming.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 10·86 lakhs as against Rs. 10·83 lakhs in the previous year. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 1·82 lakhs to Rs. 2·11 lakhs, chiefly due to higher rates of fees charged in the Poona Agricultural College and to the realisation of profit on transactions financed from the Director's Personal Ledger Advance Account. Grants were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund amounting to Rs. 1·38 lakhs, Rs. 1·26 lakhs and Rs. 11,000 respectively.

Sind

The year under report was the third year of the working of the Barrage canals and the irrigation supply was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the non-Barrage areas the cultivation is almost entirely dependent upon the rise of the river Indus in the inundation season. The inundation was late and short and affected considerably the paddy crop in Lower Sind. The kharif season was not satisfactory on the whole. A cold wave of great intensity passed over Sind during the month of January 1935 and caused damage to bosi wheat, sugarcane, etc. The season was favourable to American cotton and the total area under cotton in Sind was 6·76 lakhs acres compared with 4·86 lakhs acres during the previous year. There was a corresponding decrease in the area under wheat from 11·88 lakhs acres to 10·73 lakhs acres.

Seed supply.—During the year under report, apart from the seed supplied to the registered seed growers for the seed multiplication schemes nearly five lakhs lbs. of improved seed of deshi, American and other high quality cotton were distributed in the districts. Seed of improved varieties of wheat, rice and jowar was also distributed.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The importance of scientific research to agricultural development was emphasised by the experience gained during the three years' working of the Barrage canals. During the year under report considerable progress was made in research work on the post-barrage problems of soil management, including the reclamation of Kalar lands and the maintenance of soil fertility, the improvement of oil seed and pulse crops and the evolution of crop varieties resistant to the major insect pests and plant diseases in Sind.

Cotton.—Numerous tests with foreign and indigenous varieties were carried out. Samples of improved cottons were sent to the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for fibre and spinning tests. With the help of the funds provided by that Committee research work was conducted on problems connected with the physiology of the cotton plant cultivated under barrage conditions. Another enquiry into the cost of production of cotton in Sind was conducted with the help of funds provided jointly by the Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Other crops.—Further work on the testing of promising varieties of rice, wheat, jowar and other crops was carried out and improved strains of seeds were multiplied. Investigations into the cultivation of potatoes, tobacco, onions, oil-seeds and other crops continued. Research work was also conducted on utilisation of waste organic materials for manufacture of compost, green manuring of lands and the use of inorganic manures.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Agricultural Department in Sind was Rs. 3·98 lakhs, while receipts amounted to Rs. 53,000. Subsidies were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund for the promotion of agricultural research.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—The amount advanced as takavi during the year ending 30th September 1935 totalled Rs. 21,000 as against Rs. 5,000 during the preceding year. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 41·57 lakhs. The total demand was Rs. 11·31 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·70 lakhs were collected, Rs. 6·11 lakhs suspended and only Rs. 130 were written off. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 1·50 lakhs, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals being responsible for Rs. 50,000, Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. The arrears were mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in tagavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

Central Division.—The amount advanced during the year totalled Rs. 1·45 lakhs as against Rs. 64,000 in the previous year. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 9·78 lakhs. The total demand was Rs. 4·16 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·98 lakhs were collected, Rs. 57,000 suspended and Rs. 8,000 written off. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 77,000.

Southern Division.—During the year Rs. 1·36 lakhs were granted as tagavi as against Rs. 81,000 in the preceding year. The outstanding balance was Rs. 16·42 lakhs. Rs. 4·13 lakhs were collected, Rs. 42,000 suspended and Rs. 2,700 written off. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 1·58 lakhs.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Sind.—Tagavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 16,000 as against Rs. 37,000 in the previous year. Out of the total amount of outstanding balance of Rs. 53·88 lakhs, Rs. 47·01 lakhs were due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 5·76 lakhs were collected and Rs. 1,000 remitted. The unauthorised balance amounted to Rs. 38·95 lakhs, out of a total balance of Rs. 41·24 lakhs.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER

I. *The period April and May 1934.*—The total rainfall was in large defect in the Presidency in both the months except in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan where it was in slight to moderate defect in April. Humidity was in defect in Sind in both the months and in the Bombay Deccan in May; it was in excess in the Konkan in April. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Bombay Deccan in May.

II. *The monsoon period—June to September 1934.*—The monsoon appeared on the Malabar coast on the 8th, and in association with a depression which formed off Kanara on the 10th it slowly advanced up the Konkan coast. More than the usual amount of rain fell in Gujarat in the second half of the month, and in Sind in the last week of the month. The noteworthy heavy falls in the month were 12" at Panvel and 10" at Mangaon (Kolaba District) on the 26th. The monsoon was strong in the Konkan, the southern and the northern districts of the Bombay Deccan and in the Surat District throughout the month of July. In the rest of Gujarat the monsoon was active up to the middle of the month; during the second fortnight the weather was dry except for scattered showers after the 26th. In the central parts of the Bombay Deccan the monsoon was rather weak up to the 19th, but conditions improved on the 20th and the monsoon was fairly active up to the end of the month. The monsoon was more active than usual in the whole Presidency excluding Sind during the month of August and widespread rainfall was almost of daily occurrence. The monsoon was weak during September and retreated from most of the Presidency excluding the Konkan by the middle of the second week. In the Konkan however it continued to give rain on most of the days in the month; and widespread rain fell in the Bombay Deccan between the 26th and 28th.

BOMBAY, 1934-35

The following table gives the actual rainfall and its percentage departure from normal in each of the sub-divisions for the whole season :—

Sub-division	Season : June to September	
	Actual	Departure per cent.
Sind	6·47	+9
Gujarat	32·63	+8
Konkan	112·58	+10
Bombay Deccan	24·02	0

Taking the season as a whole the rainfall was normal in the whole Presidency. Humidity was normal throughout. Maximum temperature was below normal in Sind in July and in the Bombay Deccan in August. The minimum temperature was above normal in Sind in August.

III. *The retreating monsoon period—October to December 1934.*—The total rainfall was in moderate defect in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan in October ; it was in large excess in the Presidency excluding Sind in November ; Sind had the normal amount in December. Otherwise rainfall was in large defect.

Humidity was in defect in Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan in October. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the Bombay Deccan in November and above normal in Gujarat in December ; minimum temperature alone was above normal in Sind in November and December.

IV. *The period—January to March 1935.*—The total rainfall was in large excess in Sind in January and February, and in Gujarat in January ; it was normal in the Bombay Deccan in January. Otherwise the total rainfall was in large defect in the period. Humidity was in defect in Sind and Gujarat in January, and in the Presidency proper in March ; it was in excess in Sind in February. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Sind and Gujarat in January.

PRICES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING 1934-35

RETAIL PRICES

There was no appreciable change in the retail prices of food-stuffs as compared with the previous year. Jowari, bajri, gram, turdal, raw sugar (gul), ghee and potatoes registered slight increases, while rice, wheat, refined sugar, milk, onions, tea,

RETAIL PRICES

salt, beef, mutton and cocoanut oil slumped still further during the year under review. As a result, there was no improvement in the purchasing power of the agriculturists of the Presidency and their economic condition continued to be unsatisfactory.

Northern Division.—In Broach and Panchmahals, the price of cotton rose for a while, but the cotton growers could not reap the full benefit of the higher prices as the yield was spoiled by frost. In Surat, the increase in the prices of jowari and cotton was reported to be due to the cold wave which lasted for about a week in January 1935. In the Thana district, there was a marked fall in the price of rice in the Umbergaon Peta due to import of Rangoon rice on a large scale and want of demand for the local rice. The huge annual exports of cleaned rice from Kalyan to Bombay also ceased during the year under review, and the timely help rendered by Government in allowing a remission of three annas in the rupee in land revenue in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Bassein, Murbad and Thana proved to be a boon to the agriculturists. The garden produce of the district such as plaintains, betel leaves and cocoanuts showed a further downward trend in prices, although the fall was comparatively small.

Central Division.—In Ahmednagar, there was a slight rise in the prices of jowari at Nagar, bajri in Shrigonda taluka, wheat in Karjat mahal and rice in Sangamner and Nagar talukas. It was reported from West Khandesh that the prices of bajri and wheat which were very low last year slumped still further but the price of rice per maund rose from Rs. 4-11-5 in March 1934 to Rs. 5-4-9 in March 1935. In the East Khandesh district, the price of the principal agricultural product, namely, cotton, rose from Rs. 6-12-0 per maund in the beginning of the harvesting season to about Rs. 11 per maund in the fourth week of January 1935 and the rise was very much to the benefit of the agriculturists. The price of groundnuts also rose from about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per *palla* to between Rs. 12 to Rs. 17 per *palla* as the crop was much less than in the preceding year. In Nasik, the slump in prices was reported to have depressed the condition of the agriculturists, especially as the season in general was very poor. At Satara, the prices of the staple foodgrains, namely, jowari and bajri, rose slightly owing to reduced stocks with the cultivators and the late setting-in of the monsoon. In Sholapur also the prices of jowari and bajri recorded a rise as compared with the previous year.

Southern Division.—In Bijapur, the rise in the prices of jowari and bajri was reported to be due to less stock being available in the market. The prices of cotton, the main money crop, and of groundnuts also showed some improvement. In Dharwar, there was a rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, including cotton, owing to insufficient yield of the crops on account of unfavourable rains. In the Kanara district, there was a rise in the prices of cocoanuts, while the prices of the other food articles were almost stationary. The price of paddy rose slightly in Kolaba but there was little demand for it from places outside the district such as Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malbar. In Ratnagiri, rice and nagli recorded a small rise, while the fall in the price of firewood in the district was reported to be partly due to imports from Kanara.

Sind.—Almost all the districts in Sind reported that there was no appreciable difference in the prices of food-grains during the year under review. Owing to the continued slump in prices, however, Government sanctioned special remission of 25 per cent. of the assessment on rice crop only in the non-barrage area of the Tando Division in the Hyderabad district and 12½ per cent. on the assessment of all the rabi crops in the same division. In Karachi, fodder was sold at Rs. 6-8-0 per 1,000 lbs. as against Rs. 5 in the previous year. It was reported from Larkana that the rise in the prices of the principal grains was insignificant and in no way improved the economic condition of the agriculturists which continued to be poor. In Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts cotton alone showed some rise in price, but the rise being rather late in the latter district, did not benefit the agriculturists, who had already sold their produce to local merchants. In Sukkur rebates in assessment on varying scales were sanctioned by Government for certain talukas to meet the hardships caused by low prices. In the Upper Sind Frontier, the fall in the prices of food-grains was reported to be mainly due to less export and with a view to relieving to some extent the losses of the Zamindars on account of abnormally low prices, Government granted special remissions of 25 per cent. on jowar, bajri and rice in Kharif and on all crops in Rabi in the district. The Kharif crops were reported to have suffered considerably on account of deficiency of water while the Rabi crops suffered from a hailstorm as well.

RETAIL PRICES

The following table gives the index numbers of the retail prices of six food-grains and eleven other food articles in each of the divisions in the Presidency for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

Unweighted Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Seventeen Food Articles in each of the Divisions in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 with the average prices during 1926-27 = 100

(Note.—The prices used in compiling the index numbers are those given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and are for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.)

Articles	Index numbers for									
	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Sind		Bombay City	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
Rice ..	54	52	55	53	45	50	47	42	57	53
Wheat ..	55	52	50	49	48	52	50	43	62	53
Jowari ..	53	56	49	56	56	70	50	49	56	56
Bajri ..	56	57	56	59	47	63	48	47	56	61
Gram ..	53	53	52	54	58	61	47	52	58	60
Turdal ..	57	57	53	56	58	61	59	56	57	62
Sugar (refined)	85	81	84	82	81	80	89	84	80	84
Sugar (raw) ..	55	63	51	72	50	66	49	63	53	54
Tea ..	61	60	65	69	71	70	80	78	76	69
Salt ..	111	111	112	98	132	113	105	116	101	98
Beef ..	91	90	86	86	80	80	78	77	71	71
Mutton ..	77	74	77	71	80	73	69	68	73	73
Milk ..	68	67	70	71	81	74	56	54	77	72
Ghee ..	60	74	62	63	63	66	56	55	78	75
Potatoes ..	65	64	58	65	62	67	56	69	69	67
Onions ..	55	53	42	36	57	46	88	66	34	43
Cocoonut oil ..	59	52	55	45	56	45	56	47	62	62

Working Class Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914 equal to 100, stood at 98 in 1934-35 as against 100 in 1933-34. The weighted index number of retail prices of the six food-grains included in the index averaged 63 in 1934-35 as compared with 67 in 1933-34. The “other food” index number declined from 131 to 130 during the same period. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, remained stationary at 71 both in 1933-34 and in 1934-35, while the Sholapur cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 73 in 1934-35 as compared with 69 in 1933-34.

Working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by groups

Groups	Bombay (Prices in July 1914=100)		Ahmedabad (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927=100)		Sholapur (Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928=100)	
	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
Food	91	88	61	61	58	67
Fuel and Lighting ..	136	136	83	83	99	97
Clothing	112	113	70	70	68	65
House-rent	158	158	107	107	107	107
Miscellaneous	..	..	100	99	73	67
Cost of Living ..	100	98	71	71	69	73

Wholesale Prices.—The wholesale prices index number for Bombay City, on base July 1914 = 100, stood at 96 in 1934-35, being one point less as compared with the previous year. The “all food” index number declined by two points to 95 while the “all non-foods” index advanced by one point to 97. With the exception of oilseeds and raw cotton, which advanced by 11 and 7 points respectively, and of pulses and “other raw and manufactured articles,” which remained stationary, all the other groups included in the index recorded a fall. The following table gives the index numbers for the various groups and

RETAIL PRICES

sub-groups included in the Bombay wholesale prices index for 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

Group index numbers of wholesale prices in Bombay City

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1933-34	Annual average for 1934-35	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1934-35 over or below 1933-34
Cereals	81	79	— 2
Pulses	75	75	....
Sugar	106	105	— 1
Other food	143	142	— 1
All food	97	95	— 2
Oilseeds	62	73	+ 11
Cotton, raw	81	88	+ 7
Cotton manufactures	107	100	— 7
Other textiles	76	73	— 3
Hides and skins	99	99	....
Metals	109	108	— 1
Other raw and manufactured articles	118	118	....
All non-foods	96	97	+ 1
All articles	97	96	— 1

At Broach, the price of cotton ranged from Rs. 110 to Rs. 140 per *Bhar* (24 maunds) as against Rs. 85 to Rs. 115 per *Bhar* in the previous year. The prices of paddy in the Kolaba District advanced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per *khandi* in 1933-34 to between Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per *khandi* during the year under review.

The wholesale prices index number for Karachi, on base July 1914 = 100, declined by one point to 96 during the year under review. The variations in the food, non-food and general index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi are set out in the table below :—

Index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1933-34	Annual average for 1934-35	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1934-35 over or below 1933-34
Food	96	93	— 3
Non-food	98	99	+ 1
General	97	96	— 1

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

The purchasing power of the rupee based on the working class cost of living index for Bombay City, taken at 16 annas for the pre-war year increased from 15 annas 6 pies in the year 1933 to 16 annas 6 pies in 1934. Expressed in terms of percentages the cost of living index was three points lower in 1934 than in July 1914 while it was three points higher in 1933. The cost of living index for Ahmedabad City (with the average prices for the year ending July 1927 as base) decreased from 72 in the year 1933 to 71 in 1934. The index for Sholapur City (on base February 1927 to January 1928 = 100) however, increased by three points to 72 in the year 1934 as compared with 1933.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the downward trend in the level of agricultural and mofussil non-factory wages which was noticeable in 1933 continued during the year 1934, but the fluctuations in the rates of wages paid to agricultural labour were within comparatively narrow limits. The reports received from the various district officers in the Presidency show that there were no appreciable fluctuations in the rates of wages paid to the different kinds of agricultural labour. The statistics of agricultural wages compiled by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay on the basis of the monthly returns received in Taluka Form No. XVIII-A show that as compared with the previous year, the general level of wages of all kinds of agricultural labour declined, though not so steeply as in the year 1933, except in the case of skilled labour in rural areas where there was no fluctuation. The decreases were comparatively more pronounced in urban than in rural areas except in the Central Division and in the case of skilled labour in the Southern Division and field labour in Sind. Unskilled labour in both urban and rural areas of Sind earned almost the same wages as in the previous year. The average daily earnings of field labour and ordinary labour in the rural areas of the Southern Division and of ordinary labour in both urban and rural areas of Sind remained stationary, whereas they increased in the case of field and skilled labour in the urban areas of the Central Division, ordinary and skilled labour in the rural areas of the Northern Division and skilled labour in the rural areas of Sind. In all other cases, the average

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

daily earnings recorded decreases, but the decrease was less than 5 per cent. in the case of field labour in the urban areas of Sind and rural areas of the Northern Division and skilled labour in the urban areas of the Southern Division and Sind and the rural areas of the Central Division. The following table gives the index numbers of average daily wages of all classes of labour in 1934 as compared with the previous year :—

Index numbers of average daily wages in 1934

(With 1933 wages as 100)

Divisions	1933 = 100					
	Field Labour		Unskilled (ordinary) Labour		Skilled Labour	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	94	96	92	101	94	103
Central Division ..	107	92	95	91	104	98
Southern Division ..	91	100	92	100	99	94
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	92	93	89	101	93	104
Deccan Circle ..	103	97	96	94	102	98
Konkan Circle ..	93	93	94	98	98	88
Presidency Proper ..	97	95	94	96	98	98
Sind ..	98	95	100	100	98	104
Whole Presidency ..	99	95	95	96	98	100

The general economic condition of the labouring classes during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory, as the slight fall in the level of wages was more than offset by the cheapness of food stuffs and other necessities of life. There has been no improvement noticeable in the standard of life of the labourers, and primary education still does not appear to have exerted any influence on the labour market in rural areas.

The inter-district migration of agricultural labour, which has been facilitated by the development of easy and quick means of transport, took place as usual. In the Northern Division, owing to the facility of a local train service and the prospect of comparatively higher wages, many labourers from Thana Mahal and Kalyan and Bassein Talukas were attracted to Bombay City. Some of the "Kathodi" labour from Vada Peta migrated to the adjoining Portuguese territory and to Jawhar and Dharampur States for employment under forest contractors. Petharis from Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts were imported into Vada Peta for levelling uneven *warkas* lands and constructing embankments. In the Central Division ordinary labour from the Khed and Junnar talukas in the Poona District and, during the off season, agricultural labour from the Satara District emigrated as usual to Bombay and other trade centres in search of employment. In Sind the supply of labour in Karachi was as usual supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, the other districts in Sind and from outlying provinces, especially the United Provinces. The number of Cutchi and Kathiawari immigrants this year was 4,194 as against 4,559 emigrants of these two communities. With the completion of the Barrage works the immigration of Pathan labour into Sukkur District stopped. On the other hand, owing to the deficiency of canal water supply in the Ubauro Taluka of this district there had been a considerable exodus of agricultural labour from this taluka to the Bhawalpur State where the water supply was better.

Agricultural Labour.—The average daily wages of field (agricultural) labour in the Presidency, as a whole, declined from 6 annas 6 pies to 6 annas 5 pies in urban areas and from 5 annas 5 pies to 5 annas 2 pies in rural areas, the percentage decreases being one and five respectively. The level of wages paid to field labour declined at all places except in the urban areas of the Central Division where it increased and in the rural areas of the Southern Division where it remained stationary. In the Northern Division the season proved bad in the Broach and Panchmahals District, and it was with difficulty that agricultural labourers could find work. There was therefore a decrease in wages. In the Thana District most of the labourers do agricultural work in the monsoon and other work in the fair season to supplement their income. The Mangelas in Palghar Taluka do agricultural work in the

monsoon when they have practically no work at sea. The other labourers, Kunbis, Warlis, Mahars, etc., work in lime, brick and charcoal kilns and rice mills, do cart hire business and carry grass, paddy, charcoal, etc., from one place to another. They are employed in Railway, Local Board and Municipal works (Road repairing, etc.) in the fair season and do agricultural work in the rainy season. In Bhiwandi Taluka local labour could not cope with the demand during the transplantation season and some 2,500 to 3,000 up-country labourers had to be employed for about four weeks. They were paid 5 to 8 annas per day in addition to rations.

In the Central Division field labourers in the West Khandesh District found ample work and earned good wages. The timber traffic gave employment as usual to a large number of Bhils and allied castes in the Nawapur Peta and Taloda Taluka after the close of the agricultural operations. This kind of labour is very useful to the timber contractors in bringing forest produce from the jungle to railway stations. The bulk of the labouring population in the East Khandesh District is employed in agriculture. In the Poona District during the jaggery and cotton season labourers from outside found employment in the Bhimthadi and Haveli Talukas. The sugar factory at Kalamb in the Indapur Taluka also offered employment to labourers in the neighbouring villages.

In the Southern Division, the supply of agricultural labour was equal to the demand, and wages remained stationary. At Uran in the Kolaba District, owing to its close proximity to Bombay City, the rates of wages paid to field labour showed an increase, and in the Kanara District higher wages were paid to labour required for forest operations.

In Sind, some difficulty was experienced in the Thar Parkar District in securing labour for agricultural operations during the reaping and sowing seasons. In the Nawabshah District the labour employed for picking cotton and harvesting other crops was as usual paid in kind. In the Sukkur District, the relations between the Zamindars and *haris* continued to be cordial on the whole, but there were complaints of pilferage of corn by *haris* before the customary division of produce took place.

The following table gives the average daily earnings of agricultural labour in urban and rural areas by Divisions and

Economic Circles and for the whole Presidency, with and without Sind, for the years 1913, 1933 and 1934 :—

Average daily earnings of Agricultural (Field) Labour

Divisions	Average daily wages in					
	1913		1933		1934	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 4 9	0 3 9	0 8 2	0 5 8	0 7 8	0 5 5
Central Division ..	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 5 8	0 5 4	0 6 1	0 4 11
Southern Division ..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 7	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 11
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 7 1	0 5 7	0 6 6	0 5 2
Deccan Circle ..	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 4 11	0 5 6	0 4 9
Konkan Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 6	0 9 6	0 6 3	0 8 10	0 5 10
Presidency Proper ..	0 4 9	0 4 0	0 6 5	0 5 4	0 6 3	0 5 1
Sind ..	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 9 8	0 8 7	0 9 6	0 8 2
Whole Presidency ..	0 4 9	0 4 3	0 6 6	0 5 5	0 6 5	0 5 2

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour.—The average daily earnings of ordinary labour both in urban and in rural areas declined during the year 1934 as compared with the previous year, the percentage decreases being five and four respectively. In the rural areas of the Northern Division only did the average daily wage of ordinary labour record an increase as compared with the previous year. In the rural areas of the Southern Division and in all parts of Sind the average wage of this class of labour remained stationary. In the Northern Division, increases in the wages of ordinary labour were reported from the Broach and Panch Mahals District and certain talukas of the Ahmedabad District. The maximum wage earned by the ordinary labourer in certain parts of the Ahmedabad District was 12 annas per day. In the Thana District there was abundant unskilled labour called “kathodis” in Vada

Peta who were particularly fitted by their constitution and skill in felling forest trees and to do forest work.

In the Central Division the supply of unskilled labour was in excess of the demand for it, especially in the Satara District. The wages paid to this class of labour decreased somewhat in the Karjat Mahal of the Ahmednagar District but increased slightly in the Sheogaon and Akola Talukas. In the Nasik District, unskilled labour found ample scope for employment in the Railway workshops at Manmad, Nandgaon and Igatpuri; in the Security Printing Press, Government Central Distillery and Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co.; in the Ginning and Pressing Factories in Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan Talukas and in the sugar farm at Rawalgaon. In the Poona District there was no lack of employment. In Poona City unskilled labour was in demand for the construction of roads, drains, buildings, etc. In the mofussil, the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee and the Dapodi workshops gave employment to about 5,000 labourers. House-building activities at Lonavala and Talegaon Dabhade, and the Tata Power Company absorbed a considerable volume of labour. The Public Works Department also engaged labourers for the maintenance of the Bombay-Poona Road. In the Bombay Suburban District, building activities afforded scope for the employment of a large number of ordinary labourers. In the East Khandesh District the Railway Workshop at Bhusawal, the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jalgaon, Amalner and Chalisgaon and the several ginning and pressing factories as well as the oil mills provided ample employment to unskilled labourers. Night shift in the Chalisgaon mills was an additional source of employment. A number of labourers were employed also in the Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill in the West Khandesh District.

In the Southern Division, the average daily wages of ordinary labour remained steady in rural areas but decreased by eight per cent. in urban areas. In the Bijapur District, the cotton ginning and pressing factories could not employ the usual number of labourers and in the Dharwar District there was dearth of employment in Mundargi and Nargund Pethas and in parts of Navalgund and Gadag. The District Local Board consequently started relief works (road and tank works) in Gadag and Mundargi. Government also started the Dambal Feeder Canal Work and the Gadag-Hesrur Road work to provide relief to unemployed labour.

In Sind, there was an increased demand for ordinary labour arising mainly out of an increase in the number of ginning

factories and consequently the wages paid to unskilled labour were maintained at the same level as in the previous year both in urban and rural areas. There was a small rise in the rates of wages paid to ordinary labour in the Larkana District and Upper Sind Frontier and a slight fall in the Hyderabad District. In the other districts of Sind, the wage level remained unchanged. The following table shows the average daily wages of unskilled (ordinary) labour in the same way as for agricultural labour :—

Average daily earnings of Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

Divisions	Average daily wages in					
	1913		1933		1934	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 11 2	0 6 9	0 10 3	0 6 10
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 6 7	0 5 7
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 7 7	0 5 8	0 7 0	0 5 8
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 9 8	0 6 5	0 8 7	0 6 6
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 6 11	0 5 11	0 6 8	0 5 7
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 10 7	0 6 10	0 9 11	0 6 8
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 8 2	0 6 2	0 7 8	0 5 11
Sind ..	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 10 8	0 7 11	0 10 8	0 7 11
Whole Presidency ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 8 10	0 6 8	0 8 5	0 6 5

Skilled Labour.—As compared with the previous year, the general average daily wage of skilled labourers in the Presidency remained stationary in rural areas and decreased by two per cent. in urban areas. In the urban areas of the Central Division and the rural areas of the Northern Division and Sind, the average daily wage increased. In the remaining parts of the Presidency, the average daily wage of skilled labour decreased, but the decreases did not amount to more than 6 per cent. in any case.

In the Northern Division, the average daily wage of skilled labour decreased by six per cent. in urban areas and increased by three per cent. in rural areas. In certain parts of the Ahmedabad District the skilled labourer was able to earn as much as Rs. 2-8-0 per day. In the Thana District owing to dearth of skilled labour in the Vada Peta, this kind of labour is generally imported from the adjoining talukas of Bassein, Bhiwandi and Kalyan. In Bhiwandi Taluka about three to four thousand skilled labourers had to be imported from Gujarat during the fair season. Some skilled labourers from the United Provinces also were employed in the weaving industry in this taluka.

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In the Central Division, the average daily wage paid to skilled labour increased by four per cent. in urban areas and decreased by two per cent. in rural areas. There was a good demand for this class of labour on account of the building activities in progress in the Bombay Suburban District, at Lonavla and Talegaon Dabhade in the Poona District and in connection with the building works at Jalgaon and other important towns in the East Khandesh District.

In the Southern Division, the percentage fall in the average daily wage of skilled labour was one in urban and six in rural areas. The demand for skilled labour was not keen owing to the general depression and the rates of wages paid to skilled labour therefore showed a downward tendency.

In Sind, there was an increase of 4 per cent. in the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in rural areas, while in the urban areas the average wage declined by two per cent. Only the Hyderabad District reported that the wages paid to skilled labour decreased due to the effects of the general depression in trade. In certain parts of the Thar Parkar District the skilled labourer was able to earn as much as Rs. 2 per day. The following table sets out the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in the various parts of the Presidency in the same way as in the case of agricultural and ordinary labour :—

Average Daily Earnings of Skilled Labour

Divisions	Average daily wages in					
	1913		1933		1934	
	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Political Divisions—</i>						
Northern Division ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 14 7	1 4 8	1 12 8	1 5 4
Central Division ..	0 13 0	0 10 6	1 5 4	1 0 6	1 6 1	1 0 2
Southern Division ..	0 10 9	0 9 9	1 1 8	1 0 9	1 1 6	0 15 8
<i>Economic Circles—</i>						
Gujarat Circle ..	0 13 6	0 11 9	1 13 9	1 2 11	1 11 8	1 3 9
Deccan Circle ..	0 11 9	0 10 0	1 2 11	0 15 10	1 3 4	0 15 6
Konkan Circle ..	0 13 9	0 11 3	1 13 3	1 11 2	1 12 7	1 8 0
Presidency Proper ..	0 12 6	0 10 9	1 7 1	1 1 11	1 6 8	1 1 7
Sind ..	1 4 6	1 2 0	1 15 0	1 6 11	1 14 6	1 7 11
Whole Presidency ..	0 13 9	0 11 9	1 8 5	1 2 9	1 8 0	1 2 8

FORESTS

For purposes of administration the Presidency is divided into four Forest Circles, which are in charge of Conservators. The Chief Conservator is at the head of the Department.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government. The Chief Conservator is the local and technical head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full powers in all professional operations of technical forestry ; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder and generally as regards the relation of the department with the people, control vests in the local revenue officers. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the working plans divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management. The area under forests in this Presidency is nearly 14,000 square miles.

During the year under report Government appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman), the Chief Conservator, one Conservator and three non-official members of the Legislative Council to consider the question of forest grievances.

Government ordered that the whole forest block of Zankaria in the Panch Mahals Division, including the present inforest settlements and the area to be reserved for grazing should be disafforested and that the area to be sold by auction for cultivation should be cleared by the Forest Department prior to disforestation. One new settlement was opened at Vajapur and another was being opened at Janori in the East Khandesh Division.

The financial results of the period under review were better than those of the previous year. The timber coupes in the

FORESTS

Northern Circle commanded better prices and the timber market in the North of the Presidency showed a steady improvement. The fuel and charcoal market in the Central and Sind Circles also showed considerable improvement. In the Southern Circle, however, there was no appreciable improvement in the timber trade and there was a drop in the prices realised at all the sale depots except Kirwatti. A satisfactory feature of the year was the increase in business with the M. & S. M. Railway.

The gross revenue of the year rose from Rs. 54·30 lakhs to Rs. 55·34 lakhs, while the surplus rose from Rs. 21·44 lakhs to Rs. 24·18 lakhs. The increase was shared by the Central, Southern and Sind Circles but was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the Northern Circle. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 32·86 lakhs to Rs. 31·15 lakhs, owing to curtailment of departmental work and restricting expenditure to urgent items only.

Communication and Buildings.—Construction work was undertaken on 12 miles of new roads and repairs were carried out over 1,084 miles of existing roads and paths. The expenditure on new works and repairs were respectively Rs. 8,127 and Rs. 92,978 as against Rs. 26,070 and Rs. 88,584 in the preceding year. Out of Rs. 63,090 spent on buildings, Rs. 38,543 were on new works and the balance of Rs. 24,547 on repairs.

Forest Offences.—The total number of offences against forest laws increased from 22,756 to 24,707, all the circles contributing thereto. Including 108 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases before the Courts were 382, of which 265 cases were decided, 236 resulting in conviction. The number of cases compounded was 20,896 and compensation amounting to Rs. 1·02 lakhs was recovered in 20,295 cases, the average per case being Rs. 5 as compared with Rs. 4·9 in the previous year. Offenders in 601 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,548 or 13 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

Fires.—There was an increase in the area burnt in the Northern and Sind Circles but a decrease in the Central and Southern Circles. Various reasons were attributed for the increase, the chief among them being the frost, which caused the grass to dry up early, carelessness of the villagers and travellers passing through the forests and intentional fires by some contractors.

Protection from Cattle.—The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Square miles	Per cent
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	1,463	10·3
Closed to all animals for part of the year ..	322	2·3
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year	9,480	66·9
Open to all animals for the whole year ..	2,891	20·4
Open to all animals for part of the year ..	17	0·1
	14,173	100

The area open to grazing was generally sufficient and closure was relaxed as usual in cases of hardship. The number of animals admitted to grazing was 2,426,021 as against 2,538,734 in the preceding year. The number of cattle impounded was 95,068 as compared with 89,996 in the previous year while 573,282 were allowed free.

Grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5·57 lakhs as against Rs. 5·61 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 22·58 lakhs.

Silviculture.—The total area under natural regeneration both concentrated and non-concentrated, was 61,571 acres of which 21,570 were in the Northern Circle, 16,572 in the Central Circle, 17,323 in the Southern Circle and 6,106 in the Sind Circle. General progress was maintained and results were on the whole satisfactory. Out of 26,378 acres taken up for artificial reboisement, 23,873 acres were in Sind. The results of the operations were satisfactory in the beginning but subsequently the seedlings were adversely affected by frost.

Exploitation.—During the year 2,063,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1·03 lakhs and minor produce, grass, etc., to the value of Rs. 2,166.

The actual outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the year 1934-35 was—

<i>Major Produce</i>		Rs.
(1) Timber—6,130,000 cubic feet valued at ..	..	21,22,989
(2) Fuel—39,673,000 cubic feet valued at ..	..	7,29,351
<i>Minor Produce</i>		
(3) Bamboos valued at	..	94,513
(4) Grass and grazing valued at	..	7,50,433
(5) Other minor produce valued at	..	1,07,163
Making a total for minor produce of ..		9,52,109

FORESTS

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the year 1934-35 was—

	Cubic feet
Timber	.. 7,406,000
Fuel	.. 59,125,000

The total expenditure on the management of State forests was Rs. 9·04 lakhs as against Rs. 9·95 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was due to curtailment of departmental works in favour of sales of standing trees and reduction in the rates of extraction and labour in the Southern Circle.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Consolidation, rectification and restricted registration was the guiding principle this year as in the past few years. The subject of land mortgage credit was seriously taken in hand and, as a result, ten new land mortgage banks were registered just before the close of the year. As regards non-credit co-operation, cotton and other sale societies continued to gain popularity, strength and utility. The Central and Provincial Banks also continued to maintain their solidarity and strength. On the non-agricultural side, the Urban and Housing Societies have been making rapid strides. Many of the Millhands' Societies in Bombay had to be liquidated during this year owing to the crisis in the Currimbhoy Mills group. With 99 newly registered societies (of which one was reinstated) and 145 cancelled societies (of which 6 were amalgamations), the strength of the movement is concentrated in 5,770 societies at the close of the year ending 30th June 1935. This being the first year of the change in the co-operative year, the present review covers a period of 15 months, instead of 12 months as usual. During the year, the membership rose by 29,532 to 632,439, the working capital by 65 lakhs to 1,683 lakhs, the Reserve Fund by 29 lakhs to 175 lakhs, and the owned capital by 94 lakhs to 1,106 lakhs. The figure of overdues showed an increase of 3 lakhs over that of the last year, and amounted to 209 lakhs. The slight increase in the overdues was the result of continued depression and the inability of the members to pay. However, the increase in the figures of Reserve Fund, owned capital, working capital and membership, in spite of a decrease in the number of societies, gives a real index to the solidarity that the movement is achieving and the popularity it is gaining with the public. The large number of cancellations during the year was the result of the process of careful weeding out of bad societies.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The total number of societies was 4,465 at the close of the year as against 4,502 last year, 28 societies being registered and 65 societies cancelled during the year. The membership decreased by 10,000 to 227,000, the working capital by 12 lakhs to 375 lakhs, the owned capital by 2 lakhs to 158 lakhs, but the reserve fund increased by 5 lakhs to 76 lakhs. The small decrease in the owned capital was due to the members' deposits being adjusted to their loan accounts. The effect of the scheme of concession which took the form of reduction in the rate of interest, with assurances of prompt fresh finance, and at the same time a strict adherence to the principles of sound finance, is very clearly depicted in the figures of recoveries effected and profit earned during the year. These stand at 98 lakhs and 6 lakhs as against 69 and 3 lakhs respectively of the previous year. The continuance of the appointment of the Special Recovery staff has had a very salutary effect in general, and has been very helpful in the recovery of overdues and in ridding the societies of bad members. The situation in the canal area still gives cause for anxiety. The number of Bhil societies in Khandesh and Panch Mahals stood at 109 at the close of the year, and they were able to weather the economic crisis. The extension of the movement among backward classes and aboriginal tribes, who have 98 societies at present, depends mainly upon getting more workers from their ranks.

Long-term Finance and Land Mortgage Banks.—The year under report constitutes a distinct landmark in the history of Co-operation, owing to the facilities of Land Mortgage Credit having been brought into operation on an extensive scale for removing the time-old indebtedness of the agriculturists, by registration of ten more Land Mortgage Banks at the close of the year as a result of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by Government. The area of operations has been restricted to places which are less liable to scarcity and famine and wherein the co-operative movement has made appreciable progress. Government have guaranteed the principal and interest on the debentures to be floated by the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, which has just come into existence, and it is expected that the primary land mortgage banks will now set to work in right earnest. With a view to secure careful and businesslike management, certain safeguards have been adopted. The bye-laws of the primary land mortgage banks provide for the nomination of the Board of Directors by the Registrar for the first three years and they also provide for the sanction of the Registrar for all the loans from the

Provincial to Primary Banks and from Primary Banks to individuals in the initial stages. With a view to enable the Banks to meet the cost of working, Government have agreed to give a cash subsidy of Rs. 5,000 per annum to be distributed among the Banks. At the close of the year, there were 13 Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.—The agricultural non-credit institutions are a vital link in the chain of rural economy, but it is hardly possible to push on these activities on anything like a large scale with the limited staff at the disposal of the Department. At present, the sale societies are the outstanding feature of this type of co-operative activity, though an increase in the number of co-operative crop protection societies and fencing societies is a very hopeful sign. The Cotton Sale Societies continued to make steady progress. With the addition of two societies and cancellation of four societies in Gujerat, the total number at the close of the year was 26 as against 28 last year. The quantities sold in maunds and the prices realised are 614,919 maunds and Rs. 52,35,773, as against 407,020 maunds and Rs. 30,02,159 respectively of the last year. In Gujerat, the Cotton Sale Societies increased in popularity, as they secured better prices and lower ginning and pressing charges. The average price per bhar of cotton realised was Rs. 125 to Rs. 142, as against Rs. 101 to Rs. 107 the previous year. The Honsot Group and the Purushottam Group Ginning Societies are proving a great boon to the cotton growers, as practically all the cotton brought in for sale to the societies was ginned at the factories installed by these societies. The former realised a profit of Rs. 2,500, while the latter earned commission to the extent of Rs. 6,000. The Farmers' Co-operative Pressing Factory at Surat has done remarkably well during the short period of its existence. It has invested nearly Rs. 85,226 in its machinery, and during the cotton season, it undertook the ginning of nearly 32,000 maunds of cotton and pressed about 5,000 bales. In the Southern Division, the Hubli Cotton Sale Society continued to do good business, which resulted in a net profit of over Rs. 16,000 to the Society. The Gadag Cotton Sale Society also maintained a good record, having earned a commission of nearly Rs. 24,000 during the year. The Bailhongal Cotton Sale Society has now tided over the difficulties caused by the boycott and during the year earned a commission of over Rs. 2,500. Other types of sale societies numbered 40 at the close of the year and were doing well.

The Provincial and Central Banks.—The financial position of the Provincial Bank continued to be sound and its relations with all the limbs of the movement were very cordial. With the general reduction in the rates of interest and the rebate to societies, the Bank helped much in encouraging the concession scheme by reducing its own lending rate to societies. The dividend was kept down to 5 per cent. and a reserve has been built up for all doubtful debts. The position and policy in respect of the 15 Central Banks are much the same as that of the Provincial Bank. Their staff took its proper share in the process of rehabilitating the rural primaries by guidance and instructions. The share capital of these Banks (including the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank) increased by 2 lakhs to Rs. 48 lakhs, the working capital by 13 lakhs to 597 lakhs, and the outstandings decreased by 10 lakhs to 250 lakhs, and the arrears went up by 8 lakhs to 93 lakhs.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.—With the weeding out of some of the mill-hands' societies in Bombay, the non-agricultural societies in the Presidency showed an all-round progress. The number of societies came down from 657 to 634, but the membership increased from 290,000 to 293,000. The share capital increased by 11 lakhs to 107 lakhs, the Reserve Fund from 40 to 48 lakhs, and the working capital from 499 lakhs to 547 lakhs. The profit during the year, in spite of all-round reduction in the rates of interest, amounted to Rs. 14,97,000 as against Rs. 11,42,000 in the previous year. The advances and recoveries during the previous year were Rs. 340 lakhs and Rs. 326 lakhs respectively, while this year they went up to Rs. 472 lakhs and Rs. 579 lakhs respectively. The above figures indicate very clearly the progressive lines on which the urban credit movement is developing in its area, by fostering small trades and industries and arts and crafts, as well as inculcating thrifty and banking habits. The Zamindari Banks in Sind showed slow but sure progress.

Co-operative Insurance.—The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society has done remarkably well during the five years of its existence. During the 15 months ending 30th June 1935, 1,432 new proposals were accepted. These brought the assured sum to Rs. 10,27,500 as against Rs. 6,09,650 in the previous year, the contribution from the rural area being Rs. 1,26,750. The amount of claims paid during the year stood at Rs. 5,061. The Life Assurance Fund of the Society increased from Rs. 27,871 to Rs. 71,623.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

At the close of the year owing to amalgamation there remained only one Cattle Insurance Society, which was doing fairly well.

Consumers' Movement.—Six societies were cancelled and two registered during the year, thereby keeping the number of stores societies at the close of the year at 36. The sales during the year increased by Rs. 84,000 but the profits went down by Rs. 2,000.

Housing Societies.—Eleven societies were registered and two cancelled during the year, and thus the number of housing societies at the close of the year was 102. Here again there was an all-round development, and the Movement was spreading on sound lines, particularly in bigger cities like Ahmedabad and Karachi. The number of members increased from 6,783 to 7,229, the share capital from 22 lakhs to 24 lakhs, the reserve fund from Rs. 2,14,000 to Rs. 2,47,000, while Government loan and working capital were reduced by 3 and 5 lakhs respectively.

Producers' Societies.—At the close of the year there were 12 Producers' and 46 Weavers' societies as against 14 and 49 respectively of the previous year. The Producers' Societies fared somewhat better inasmuch as they earned a profit of Rs. 1,214 as against Rs. 879 in the previous year. The Weavers Societies have also begun to show some improvement in working. With the new scheme recently launched by the joint efforts of the Co-operative and Industrial Departments and with financial help from Government the possibilities in the direction of rehabilitating the condition of the weavers and expanding co-operation among them are great.

Better Living Societies.—The problem of rural uplift has been engaging the attention of co-operators and an increase in the number of Better Living Societies from 7 to 14 was a very hopeful sign in this direction.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.—The Provincial Co-operative Institute conducted its work of propaganda and education through its District Branches and their respective Propaganda Officers. A Government grant to the extent of Rs. 25,000 was made available to the Institute during the year, for the proper use of which the appointment of a qualified and efficient staff is being insisted upon.

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Thirteen gardens, 32 recreation grounds or open spaces, two fountains, two band stands and the Queen's Statue opposite the old C. I. Trust Office were maintained during the year. The C. P. Tank garden which was closed since the last riots was given to Government for locating a Police Station in it in exchange for a Government plot at Bapty Road which the Municipality had leased for installing an incinerator. The directed games at Mastan Shah Tank, Gilder Tank and the Willingdon Memorial Playground under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. continued to be popular.

There were 62 band performances and 18 Indian music concerts against 127 and 24, respectively, in the preceding year. The fall in the number was due to reduced grants.

The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 2,285,120 against 2,507,921 in the previous year, the average attendance per day being 6,260 against 6,871. The Botanical collection at this garden could not be improved during the year for lack of funds. The gardens were utilised by more than ten film companies on payment of usual fees.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—The economic and educational value of these gardens, which are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, cannot be too highly estimated. They are an asset of great value to Poona. The receipts of the Empress Gardens for the year 1934-35 were Rs. 14,345 while the expenditure was Rs. 16,982. The receipts and expenditure of the Bund Gardens amounted to Rs. 2,359, the Poona Suburban Municipality having given a contribution of Rs. 1,700 to cover the expenditure. During the year under report Government paid Rs. 2,944 to meet the deficit for the year 1933-34.

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

NORTHERN DIVISION.—There were 100 spinning and weaving Mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1934 and five new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 105. Working conditions in the Mills were good, and in spite of the general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position. Labour conditions remained fairly satisfactory. Besides the new Shorrock Mill at Nadiad, which continued to flourish, there were 37 ginning factories and presses in Kaira District, most of them being in the cotton tracts of Anand, Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas. Out of these one at Mehmedabad remained closed; while three other cotton pressing factories worked for a short period only due to reduced supply of cotton. There were 406 hand looms in the District, mostly in Borsad and Nadiad Talukas.

In the Panch Mahals sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District the principal trade is in timber and grain. There were in all 39 small factories, oil mills, saw mills, etc., in the sub-division. Dohad continued, as usual, to be an important grain market. It is also famous for lime, while Godhra is an important timber centre.

In Broach sub-division cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of trade and industry of the sub-division. There were 28 ginning factories and 12 presses, out of which three at Jambusar and one at Ankleshwar did not work during the year under report. Out of the three Mills at Broach, one did not work during the year.

In Surat District cotton is the principal produce and two cotton Mills, 29 ginning factories and 13 cotton pressing factories worked during the year. In Surat, the silk and embroidery business did not do well owing to the general depression in trade.

In Thana, rice—the principal product of the District—to the value of about Rs. 27 lakhs was exported to Bombay and other countries while paddy was exported to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs. Timber worth about 14 lakhs, grass and charcoal

each worth about nine lakhs, bricks worth about three lakhs, plantains worth about five lakhs, betel leaves worth about 12½ lakhs and salt about 27 lakhs were exported from this District to Bombay and other places during the year.

There was no appreciable change in the condition of trade in the Bombay Suburban District owing to the general depression in the market. Two new Match Factories—one at Jogeshwari and the other at Mulund—were started. The National Match works at Ghatkopar were closed for four months owing to transfer of ownership. The glass Bangle Factory at Kandivli has been closed. Messrs. Bräithwaite and Co., Mulund, are now working on a shorter shift. The other factories in the district were working as usual. Building operations continued as in the previous year. Business in building materials was satisfactory. Conditions in the fishing trade were much as in the previous year.

Central Division.—Though there were signs pointing to a revival of trade, it cannot yet be said to have emerged completely from the depression. The division as a whole is purely agricultural and trade is mostly confined to export of raw produce. Grain, cotton and oil seeds were exported on a large scale. The prices of food grains at the district headquarters in July 1935 were lower than those in July 1934 except at Jalgaon. At Dhulia there was rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri. Trade in jaggery was carried on extensively in the irrigated parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik districts and it was exported to Gujarat, H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions and Berar. The prices showed an upward trend and the irrigators got some benefit in the latter part of the year. Cotton is the most important commodity of trade in the two Khandesh districts. The outturn of this crop was less and there was not enough work for all the gins and presses. Cotton was grown also in some parts of the Nasik district, but the outturn was poor owing to the late advent of the monsoon. Groundnut is one of the most important crops grown in East Khandesh, but this year the outturn was much less than that of the previous year. Groundnut was grown in large quantities in the Satara district and exported to Bombay. Betel leaves, onions, eggs and butter were largely exported from the Satara district, onions, betel leaves and grapes from the Nasik district and potatoes, fruits and vegetables from the Poona district.

There were five cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in West Khandesh and Poona districts and

seven in Sholapur. There were besides one spinning and weaving mill and two spinning mills at Barsi. All the mills continued to work smoothly and the relations between the workers and management were harmonious. There was a large number of ginning and pressing factories in all the districts except Satara. Handloom weaving was carried on in almost all districts, but this industry is slowly declining owing to the mill competition. The silk-weaving industry at Yeola and Sinnar was also in the same state.

The Sugar factory at Harigaon run by the Belapur Coy. in the Ahmednagar district was in a prosperous condition owing to increased demand for Indian Sugar. The other sugar factory at Ranjankhol near Belapur was newly started. The sugar farm at Ravalgaon in the Nasik district was engaged in active output for about five months of the year and employed about 2,000 persons. The Kalamb factory in the Poona district gave employment to about 3,000 persons. The sugar factory at Kole in the Satara district was recently started. The two sugar factories in Bhimthadi taluka were closed down. The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur district produced 2,100 tons of sugar, all of which was sold.

Woollen carpets were manufactured in a factory at Kendal in the Ahmednagar district, which is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. The Match factory at Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh and the Ice factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon continued to work. In the tannery at Bhusawal hides of goats and sheep were cleaned and dried and sent to Madras for further process. The total number of hides exported to Madras and Rajmahendri was well over 1½ lakhs during the year under report. The company carried on an extensive trade with America.

Rosha oil is extracted from Rosha grass which is found in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik district and exported to Bombay. The paper mill at Mundhwa did well but the Glass Factory at Talegaon was not in a flourishing condition. The Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli was reported to be working at a loss.

The Cooper Engineering Works at Satara Road Station, the Industrial Factory at Karad, the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Works did well during the year. A Soap factory has recently been started at Karad.

Southern Division.—The chief articles of export from the Karnatak were cotton, wheat, jowari, jaggery, tobacco, chillies, spices and betelnut and from the Konkan salt, rice and fish. The slump in prices continued and the condition of trade was far from satisfactory.

The trade in cotton was not brisk on account of general depression and the poor outturn of the crop. Cotton ginning and pressing factories had work sufficient to keep them engaged for only two months in the year. Betelnut and spices did not fetch good prices and the trade in rice which is carried on on an extensive scale in Kolaba had a lean year, the disquieting feature of the year being the abnormal fall in the export of paddy to the ports on the Malabar Coast.

The hand-loom industry which is carried on on an extensive scale in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and is mainly confined to the manufacture of coloured cotton and silk fabrics had a dull season and hand-loom products of coarse cloth in the other parts of the Southern Division were unable to compete with cheap mill-made cloth.

The copper and brass industry in Dharwar and Kolaba was not in a prosperous condition and the outturn of the four aluminium factories at Vijayadurga (Ratnagiri) was less than 50 per cent. of the previous year.

The tile factory at Mora (Kolaba), which is run on business lines and employs more than 125 labourers daily, manufactured tiles worth Rs. 2,00,000 for export to Bombay and other places against Rs. 1,60,000 in the preceding year. The tile factory at Manki (Kanara) did a fair amount of business but the two factories at Khanapur in the Belgaum district did not prosper.

The Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) continued to have extensive sales throughout India at a good profit. The three power-houses of the Tata Power Co. in Kolaba continued to supply electric energy to the Bombay mills. The cashew-nut factories at Vengurla and Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri did a fair amount of business.

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute at Bijapur and special village improvement associations working at several places in the districts under the guidance of District Improvement Committees were engaged in the revival of cottage industries, in order to improve the general economic conditions of the rural population.

Sind.—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of the province except in the town of Sukkur where there are signs of an increasing interest in commercial enterprise. The number of cotton ginning factories increased by 12, six in the Thar Parkar District, four in the Nawabshah District, one in the Dadu District and one in the Sukkur District. There was a considerable demand for factory sites in the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts, but further building in these districts was not encouraged because in the opinion of the Sind Cotton Committee these areas were already adequately served. The efforts of this Committee were directed towards encouraging factory development on the right bank of the Indus in order to provide facilities for the new cotton cultivation in the Dadu District. There was also an increase in the number of rice husking and flour mills in Thar Parkar District, the number rising from 23 to 39. In Larkana on the other hand the number fell from 143 to 128. The Pioneer Sugar Mills at Pritamabad in the Sinjhora taluka of Nawabshah District commenced work on the 15th February but ceased on the 29th March, as the supply of cane was curtailed by severe frost which caused serious damage. The Company has however increased the area under sugar cane cultivation and expect to work the factory for seven months and a half and turn out 49,000 maunds of sugar during 1935-36.

In Sukkur District the two biscuit and confectionary factories, the cigarette factory, the brass and aluminium factory, Seth Gangaram Khushaldas' factory for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in Sukkur town, three silk factories at Rohri and the two hosiery factories—one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur—were doing well. The woollen goods manufactured at these places were very popular and were transported for sale in large quantities to various places in Northern India. A tile factory was opened at Old Sukkur. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil continued to work as before.

A new industry for producing ribbons and carbon papers was started in Karachi and was working on a moderate scale. Another industry for manufacturing fire-clays, pottery, ochre, and distempers was also started at Jungshahi. The manufacture of woollen carpets, dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries, such as those connected with earthen ware, 'pan' grass, metal work and soap, were carried on as in previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The trade depression continued during the year practically unabated. There were some signs of recovery but these can hardly be said to be of a permanent nature. Commodity prices continued to rule low. The prices of wheat and rice registered a drop. There was not much change in the prices of Bajri and Jowari. Raw sugar also registered a drop in price but recovered towards the end of the year. There was some improvement in the price of oil seeds and cotton. On the whole, however, the agriculturist realised less for his produce and paid more for his requirements of manufactured products such as cloth than in the previous year. Added to the reduced demand for manufactures owing to the continued low purchasing power of the agriculturist the local industries had to contend with foreign competition specially that of Japan. In spite of the above adverse conditions, however, some of the industries of this Presidency, notably sugar and to some extent textiles, registered improvement during the year.

The Commercial and Intelligence branch of the Department continued to be both popular and useful. As usual enquiries from abroad for opening commercial relationships with Indian firms were transferred to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. Enquiries from Indian firms for opening trade relationships with British firms were transferred to His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textile Industry.—The condition of the industry during the year except in the City and Island of Bombay showed improvement. The total number of mills in the Presidency was one less than in the previous year. In the City of Bombay there were three fewer mills than in the previous year. Several mills both in Ahmedabad and Bombay worked on double shift and there was therefore a fair increase in production. Some 47 mills in Bombay were affected by the general strike which lasted from the 23rd of April to 20th of June. The 43 reports received from mills reveal that in the Bombay City and Island losses of Rs. 14·15 lakhs were shown by eight mills. Gross profits of Rs. 35·50 lakhs were shown by 19 mills out of which only eight mills could declare dividends. In Ahmedabad a loss of Rs. 2·9 lakhs was shown by two mills. Gross profits of Rs. 11·57 lakhs were shown by eight mills, out of which five were able to declare dividends. In

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Sholapur two mills showed profits of Rs. 4·65 lakhs and declared dividends. In Khandesh two mills showed Rs. 4·88 lakhs profit and dividends were declared. In Barsi two mills showed profits of Rs. 64,000 but no dividends were declared.

Woollen Industry.—The woollen industry showed some signs of improvement during the year under review. Two mills which worked during the last year continued to work during the year 1934. There was an increase of 40 per cent. in the quantity and 20 per cent. in the value of woollen goods produced. Imports of woollens in Bombay and Karachi increased from Rs. 143·2 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 228·7 lakhs in 1934-35. Apart from the above imports by sea Bombay also imported a considerable quantity of woollen goods from Cawnpore and other important woollen manufacturing centres in India.

Silk fabrics industry.—The two large silk mills in the City suffered severely through intense Japanese competition. The other small silk weaving factories were likewise affected by cheap imports.

Chemical Industry.—Both the factories manufacturing heavy chemicals worked at a loss during the year under report. The other factories coming under this head did fairly well during the year. The factory for the manufacture of Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid and Hydrochloric acid which was under construction near Ahmedabad commenced operations. A new development of this industry was that Pioneer Magnesia Works at Kharaghoda commenced on a small scale to reclaim magnesium sulphate as a by-product in the manufacture of magnesium chloride. Two chemical and pharmaceutical works started operations in the Dharwar district. A factory for the manufacture of acetic acid from calcium acetate was erected and the production of acetic acid was started at the end of 1934.

Sugar Industry.—Five factories manufacturing sugar direct from cane were working in the British districts in addition to the two working in the Indian States of this Presidency. The total production of the five factories in the British districts was 19,169 tons. In addition to the above factories seven Khandsari sugar factories were also working in the Presidency. The imports of sugar into Bombay and Karachi for the year under report were 133,000 tons valued at Rs. 1·25 crores, against 158,000 tons valued at Rs. 1·6 crores, in the previous year.

Match Industry.—Eleven match factories worked practically throughout the year, while one more commenced operations

from 1st March 1935. Two more factories were in course of erection. The total production was about 30 lakhs gross match boxes.

Paper Industry.—The two paper mills, one in Poona and the other in Bombay, belonging to the Deccan Paper Mills Co. Ltd., worked throughout the year. The production of paper decreased from 3,163 tons in 1933 to 3,069 tons in 1934. The value however increased from Rs. 10·95 lakhs to Rs. 11 lakhs. Considering the general trade depression, the paper industry of the Presidency on the whole did fairly well. A new paper mill has been started at Ahmedabad near Barejadi.

Glass Industry.—Out of four glass factories operating at the commencement of the year two were closed down. One glass factory was under construction in Bombay. Due to the keen Japanese competition the industry did not do well.

Oil Industry.—There was no change in the number of oil mills registered under the Indian Companies Act during the year. It is reported that the industry as a whole did fairly well. The oil refining plant started operations and was reported to be working satisfactorily. The erection of the oil extraction plant near Kalyan was completed and trials taken.

Soap Industry.—There were about sixty big and small soap factories in the Presidency. The industry, along with others, felt severe competition from Japan. The small factories, especially, did not do well. But three or four factories of established reputation were reported to have done well during the year. Up to the year 1933-34 Bombay used to export nearly two lakhs worth of soap to foreign countries, but in the year under review no exports were recorded. The well known British firm of Messrs. Lever Bros. established during the year a big soap factory equipped with the most up-to-date plant at Sewri, Bombay.

Aluminium Industry.—The trade in hollow ware was very bad and prices were poor and hardly remunerative, due to competition amongst the Indian and foreign group of factories.

Gold Thread Industry.—The almost prohibitive prices of gold and silver, coupled with the continued trade depression, made progress in the industry very difficult. A number of cottage factories had to be partially or wholly stopped. The quality of locally manufactured gold thread however continued to be such as to enable it to hold its own in the local and other markets of India against imported gold thread.

Cigarette Industry.—During the year under review two factories were closed and one new factory was started, the total number of cigarette factories in the Presidency being now ten. Some of the existing factories increased their productive capacity during the year. The imports of cigarettes into Bombay Presidency and Sind declined in value from Rs. 16·69 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 9·50 lakhs during 1933-34.

New Industries.—During the year under review several new factories were established in the Presidency for the manufacture of electric torch casings, sewing threads on wooden spools and paper tubes and cones, sheet metal unbreakable black boards suitable for schools, office duplicators, tin boxes, show cards for advertisement purposes, soap, steel rolling and re-rolling, fire-works, woollen fabrics and yarn, canvas and rubber shoes, carpets, vegetable oil and coal briquettes, etc.

Experiments and Demonstrations.—The machine for spinning the silver thread was designed and completed by the Industrial Engineer and patents for the same applied for. The machine was demonstrated for about two months in Bombay and then removed to Surat. Arrangements were made with the Surat Engineering Co. Ltd. to construct the machine on payment of a small royalty to Government. Melting of silver and use of cleaning chemicals were shown to machine and hand pownawalas by the Industrial Engineer and instructions in gilding of copper wire and use of chemicals were also given to manufacturers of imitation wire and thread. Gold thread machinery manufacturers at Surat were given technical advice and other assistance which helped them to improve the construction of machinery.

Cashewnut oil was extracted from the shells of raw nuts as well as from the discarded shells of the roasted nuts and samples were sent to the company in United States which has specialised in the manufacture of cashewnut shell oil products for further tests and trials and for finding their commercial value. Further work on pepperment oil was continued and plants were planted in the East Khandesh and Dharwar districts. It was found on investigation that Bauxite available in this Presidency especially that found on Tungar Hill in Thana district was suitable for the production of Alumina and pure Aluminium sulphates.

Nicotine preparations have found important applications as insecticides. Investigation was undertaken and samples of insecticides similar to those imported at present were prepared from samples of tobacco grown in the various districts of the

Presidency. Further work was in progress. The possibility of producing potash and potash salts from ashes was also being investigated. The results so far obtained are encouraging.

State Aid to Industries.—The question was discussed at the Fifth Industries Conference called by the Government of India in 1933. The draft rules for the grant of financial aid as approved by Government have been published for the information of the public.

Cottage Industries.—The Department continued its propaganda of helping and advancing the hand weaving industry by means of its weaving schools and demonstrations while dyers and calico printers as well as weavers and others were helped in adopting improved and economic methods in dyeing and printing through dyeing demonstrations. Wool weavers were given training in the adoption of improved appliances and methods and agriculturists were helped in learning hand-weaving as a spare time occupation. As a result of these activities the peripatetic institutions introduced 505 shuttle looms, 186 dobbies and some improved spinning wheels and carding bows. The Department participated in and helped the activities relating to the village improvement work.

Demonstrations in applying modern ceramic colours to earthenware by the new Majolica process were continued by the demonstrator in Sind. Four Kashigars at Nasarpur and four at Shikarpur received training in pottery glazing. The Department also conducted investigations into the hemp, bone manure, glass bangle and village oil industries.

A scheme for the marketing of handloom products was approved by Government, which provides for the establishment of five District Industrial Associations in Poona, Ahmednagar, Hubli (Dharwar), Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind). The Marketing Officer (Handloom Products) under the Department of Industries will organise the Associations and shops under them and will endeavour to push the sale of the products of the handloom industry in the markets of Bombay city and elsewhere. The Textile Designer under the Department will advise the various shops, weavers and weavers' societies in connection with improved and marketable designs.

Technical and Industrial Education.—There were during the year in the Presidency eight Government aided institutions maintained by public bodies, 21 Government aided private institutions, ten other institutions not in receipt of a grant but recognised by the Department and two Government institutions,

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

viz., the R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, and the Government Hand Weaving Institute, Poona, administered and controlled directly by the Department of Industries. During the year under review, the Department sanctioned grants-in-aid to various technical and industrial schools amounting to Rs. 41,147 on the recommendations of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, in addition to other small non-recurring grants. In addition to the above institutions the V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, was in receipt of a grant of Rs. 1,22,000 against its total expenditure of Rs. 2,44,550 during the year. The net expenditure of the R. C. Technical Institute at Ahmedabad was Rs. 28,298 and that of the Government Hand Weaving Institute at Poona was Rs. 12,288 during the year.

Scholarships.—During the year under report two scholarships for research work in Technical Chemistry and one for practical training in Electrical Engineering were awarded by Government. One of these scholarships was awarded to a lady student at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The scholar who was awarded a special scholarship in 1933-34 for Textile manufacture at the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, was still under training during the year.

Fisheries.—The results achieved by the working of the Petrol Launch “Lady Sykes” borrowed from the Royal Indian Navy were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than till then had been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring fish to Bombay from the collecting grounds. Encouraged by the results the Department placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches, one of which has been bought on the hire purchase system by the head of the fishing village at Danda. Their greater speed induced fishermen to put out to Jaigad and Ratnagiri fishing fields, which had hitherto remained untapped, for the purpose of supplying fish to the Bombay market. A private fish merchant has also built a launch of his own.

Five youths of the fishermen's community were under training during the year as apprentices on the launches of the Department. The apprentices have made remarkable progress and their work has been satisfactory in every respect.

Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.—During the year under report Government decided that the Bombay Weights

and Measures Act, 1932, should be enforced with effect from 1st August 1935 in Bombay City and in the districts of Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Karachi and Sukkur. Detailed specifications were accordingly prepared for the necessary equipment for the Weights and Measures Laboratory in Bombay and for the use of the Bombay City and District Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the Department during 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 3,43,564 as against Rs. 3,53,369 in 1933-34. The receipts during the year were Rs. 11,424. The total net expenditure of the Department during the year was therefore Rs. 3,32,140, excluding the Weights and Measures Section.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

As from 6th June 1933 Government decided that all offices dealing with labour matters should be put under one officer to be known as the Commissioner of Labour. As a result, the administration of the Factories Department was transferred from the Collector of Bombay, together with the Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department, the latter more for administrative convenience, than the nature of the work done by the Department. The Labour Office, which is responsible for social and economic statistics, industrial disputes, legislation, and other labour matters also came under the Commissioner of Labour and so did the offices of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Director of the Labour Office, who was also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions became Commissioner of Labour.

THE FACTORIES ACT

The number of working factories was 1,678 compared with 1,610 in the previous year. Of these, 873 were perennial and 805 were seasonal. 230 of the perennial and 682 of the seasonal, i.e. 54 per cent. of the total working factories, were connected with the cotton industry.

No fewer than 24 new ginning and pressing factories were erected in Sind in the areas irrigated by the Sukkur Barrage. In Bombay city a number of small factories manufacturing articles hitherto imported have been started and it is possible that the loss to the City's industries caused by the reduction in

THE FACTORIES ACT

the number of cotton mills will, to some extent, be made up by new industries. There was a further decline in the number of textile mills in Bombay City and a slight increase in Ahmedabad, but it is probable that next year's figures will show an increase in Bombay city as a number of closed mills have been reopened.

The number of operatives employed in all industries based on annual returns was 375,833 as compared with 356,827 last year, an increase of 19,000. The figures for 1933 were not satisfactory as returns had not been received from a group of mills that went into liquidation but compared with 1932 there was a fall of 14,000 in 1934. The total number of women workers was 65,943 against 66,158 last year and children were 2,147 against 2,112. Women formed 17·5 per cent. and children 0·6 per cent. of the total employees. The percentages for both women and children employed are the smallest since 1920, which may be due to the enforcement of the Maternity Benefit Act, and the working night shifts when women cannot be employed.

The total number of accidents recorded was 6,004 as against 5,390 in the preceding year, the number of persons injured being 6,033 as against 5,425. Increased employment, night shift working and the general strike in Bombay city probably contributed to the increase owing to the fact that less experienced workmen would be employed.

The full-time Inspectors instituted 634 prosecutions as compared with 359 in the previous year, the fines realised totalling over Rs. 15,000 as against Rs. 8,309 in the preceding year. *Ex-officio* Inspectors instituted 16 cases as against 4 in the previous year. The contract system adopted by a number of mills for certain of their processes and the endeavours of some mills to work their machines for 11 hours, although labour only worked 10, were partly responsible for this increase.

Welfare work continued to show progress. Three mills in Ahmedabad built creches during the year, whilst the mills in Jalgaon, Amalner, Dhulia, Poona, Gadag and Barsi have also recognised their value. The position in Bombay city was again affected by the general strike and considerable attention was paid by the Lady Inspector to restart the creches after the mills had re-opened. Improvements have been effected in a few of them, and in December an average of 442 infants were being cared for. Women are being educated regarding the evils of opium drugging. The creches, combined with the Maternity Benefit Act, and the development of maternity homes by private philanthropy, by the Municipality, and by the Infant Welfare

Society aided by Government, have effected remarkable changes in the last ten years and a high percentage of the infants born to mill women in Bombay start life in maternity homes, whilst many infants are carefully looked after in the mill creches whilst their mothers are at work.

“Safety First” propaganda continued to be done. There were 35 Safety Committees functioning in the factories of the Presidency.

About 300 tenements were constructed by the Ahmedabad Millowners’ Housing Society during the year. The Labour Union also increased by 20, the 60 tenements previously built. These represent the most notable addition to the housing of factory hands, although most of the new ginning factories in Sind have provided accommodation for their permanent staffs.

Maternity Benefit.—Returns were received from 414 of the 419 factories amenable to the Act. A feature of the year was the amending of the Act by the Legislative Council. The duration of benefit has been increased from seven to eight weeks, and the qualifying period from six to nine months. The flat rate of 8 annas a day has been retained in the principal cities, but in other areas the rate has been fixed at the average earnings, with a maximum of 8 annas a day.

A valuable change has been the introduction of a pre-maternity benefit of 4 weeks subject to safeguards. The women under the former system did not derive the maximum advantage from the benefit since it was usually drawn some months after the event. Efforts have been made to acquaint the women with the advantages of the change, and publicity has been given to it in the organs of the Millowners’ Association, Bombay, and the Labour Union, Ahmedabad.

A sum of Rs. 97,879 was paid by the factories to 4,123 women and 54 other persons. The benefits per 100 women were 9·3 compared with 6·2 in the previous six months.

It is satisfactory to note that employers in most of the large factories were guided more by the spirit than the letter of the law, and in several cases benefits were paid although there was no legal obligation to do so.

THE WORKMEN’S COMPENSATION ACT

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour the Act was amended with a view to enabling the Local Governments to appoint more than one Commissioner for the same area to facilitate work. The

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Commissioner, Bombay, was accordingly appointed Commissioner for the whole of the Presidency in addition to Ex-officio Commissioners. This arrangement enables the Commissioner, Bombay, to settle cases with Insurance Companies or the representatives of employers with their head offices in Bombay, irrespective of the place of accident. The number of ex-officio Commissioners was also increased from 22 to 28. A pamphlet summarising the provisions of the Act, translated into the principal vernaculars of the presidency, was compiled and widely distributed among the workers.

Returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,648 concerns, of which 1,642 were in respect of factories, including Railway Workshops, two in respect of Mines; two in respect of Tramways and the remaining two were in respect of Port Trusts.

The average number of workmen employed daily in factories was 361,277 adults and 3,180 minors; in mines 91 adults; in tramways 3,631 adults and in Port Trusts 3,579 adults, the total number being 368,578 adults and 3,180 minors as against 356,745 adults and 3,803 minors in the preceding year. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 2,994, of which 38 resulted in death, 275 in permanent disablement and 2,681 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation shown as paid in respect of all the accidents was Rs. 1·33 lakhs, of which Rs. 33,411 were in respect of fatal accidents, Rs. 59,379 for permanent disablement and Rs. 39,814 for temporary disablement. This amount represents only the compensation paid by the employers covered by the notification under section 16 and not the whole amount of compensation paid by all the employers amenable to the Act.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the Commissioners in the presidency, including those of agreements, was 632 against 658 last year. The number of cases covered by the new Act was about a dozen. The total amount of compensation paid decreased from Rs. 2,31,805 to Rs. 2,19,723.

During the year under report Rs. 1·60 lakhs were deposited with the Commissioners as compensation. Including the opening balance of Rs. 15,296 there was a total amount of Rs. 1·75 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·07 lakhs were paid out to dependants in respect of cases of fatal accidents, Rs. 5,094 to injured women and Rs. 32,684 to other injured workmen, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,471 undisposed of at the end of the year.

The total number of applications for registration of agreements to be disposed of during the year was 367, of which 337 were disposed of, leaving 30 pending at the end of the year. Of the 367 applications, 360 related to permanent disablement, six to temporary disablement and the remaining one was for commutation of half-monthly payments.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 6,306 as against 6,242 in the previous year. Out of these 2,250 were inspected and certified by the Boiler Department. Ten cases of irregularities were discovered. The explanations given were accepted and in each case a warning was given. Seven accidents to boilers were investigated during the year. Personal injury was not sustained in any case.

Two examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and two for certificates of proficiency as engineers were held at Bombay and one for certificates of competency as boiler attendants at Karachi.

The receipts, excluding those on account of Boiler Attendants' and Engineers' examination fees for the year were Rs. 1·50 lakhs as against Rs. 1·47 lakhs in the previous year. The rise was due to the increased number of boilers offered for inspection.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

The following figures give the total value of the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency proper during the year 1934-35 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 57·25 crores, an increase of 10·05 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 86·47 crores, an increase of 3·17 crores ; giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 143·72 crores, a net increase of Rs. 13·22 crores.

II. Coasting Trade (Private)—

Imports.—Rs. 24·82 crores, an increase of 1·23 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 25·72 crores, a decrease of ·65 crore ; giving a total Coasting trade of Rs. 50·54 crores, a net increase of Rs. ·58 crore.

III. Government Transactions amounting to Rs. 5·03 crores.

Adding these three the total Sea-borne Trade amounted to Rs. 199·29 crores, a net increase of Rs. 13·65 crores.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

The year was one of partial recovery, but the volume of trade retrieved was not identical with that which was lost, either in content or distribution. New industries and modern policy and methods were distinctly reflected in the trade. A protectionist policy in India resulted in the importation of mill machinery, apparatus, and materials for manufacture, instead of the manufactured article itself, *c.f.*, cotton, dyes, chemicals, etc. For a somewhat different reason, the demand for films in India suitable for Indian audiences necessitated the importation of considerable electrical and other equipment for production, in addition to that required for the exhibition of both Indian and foreign films.

Imports of private merchandise which had contracted by nearly 15 per cent. last year again improved during the year under report by Rs. 7·51 crores, or over 16 per cent., to Rs. 53·7 crores, indicative of better trade conditions. The improvement was spread over most of the principal articles of import, especially cotton raw (including waste), motor cars and motor cycles, artificial silk, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, woollen manufactures, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, instruments, apparatus, etc., and oils. The only important articles which showed noticeable decreases were sugar, precious stones and pearls unset, and silk manufactures. Imports of treasure also improved by Rs. 2·53 crores to Rs. 3·55 crores.

Exports of Indian produce improved further by Rs. 3·16 crores, or 11·5 per cent. to Rs. 30·57 crores. This improvement was almost entirely due to increased shipment of cotton raw, cotton manufactures, and hides and skins, raw, despite smaller exports of seeds, wool raw, cotton twist and yarn, leather, myrabolams and oils.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's trade indicated that the United Kingdom again yielded the pride of place, which she had regained in 1933-34 to Japan, whose share increased by over 8 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom decreased by over $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The trade with the Continent of Europe also declined by $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and that with America by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, improved by Rs. 13·22 crores, or over 10 per cent. to Rs. 143·72 crores, imports contributing Rs. 10·05 crores and exports Rs. 3·18 crores towards the improvement. Imports of precious metals also improved by Rs. 2·56 crores owing

entirely to larger arrivals of silver ; while exports of precious metals declined by Rs. 20·26 lakhs on account of smaller shipments of gold.

The value of the total coasting trade also increased by Rs. 57·82 lakhs or over 1 per cent. to Rs. 50·54 crores, imports increasing by Rs. 1·23 crores but exports decreasing by Rs. 65·37 lakhs.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House increased from Rs. 14,03,82,418 to Rs. 15,44,16,244. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses such as the cotton cess and the lac cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·02 as against 1·07 per cent. in the previous year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export Trade of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, grouped according to the classes shown in Government accounts :—

		Imports		Increase or decrease in 1934-35	
BOMBAY		Rs.	Rs.		
		Lakhs	Lakhs		
Food, drink and tobacco	.. ..	356	— 24		
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	.. ..	964	+175		
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	.. ..	3,899	+587		
Living animals	.. ..	14	+ 2		
Postal articles not specified	.. ..	133	+ 10		
Total		5,366	+750		
KARACHI					
Food, drink and tobacco	.. ..	143	— 14		
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	.. ..	125	+ 3		
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	.. ..	1,220	+229		
Postal articles not specified	.. ..	37	+ 11		
Total		1,525	+229		

SEA-BORNE TRADE

Exports

Increase or
decrease in
1934-35

BOMBAY

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Produce and Manufacture</i>		
	Lakhs	Lakhs
Food, drink and tobacco	126	+ 1
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	2,576	+324
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	276	— 16
Living animals	2	+ 2
Postal articles	70	+ 5
Total ..	3,050	+316

KARACHI

<i>Indian Produce and Manufacture</i>		
Food, drink and tobacco	93	+ 22
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	1,468	+206
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	21	— 1
Postal articles	3	..
Total ..	1,585	+227

BOMBAY

<i>Foreign Merchandise</i>		
Food, drink and tobacco	8	— 4
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	68	+ 24
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	157	+ 3
Living animals	1	— 1
Postal articles	4	..
Total ..	238	+ 22

KARACHI

<i>Foreign Merchandise</i>		
Food, drink and tobacco	8	..
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	28	— 8
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	21	..
Total ..	57	— 8

Total Export, Bombay—3,288 lakhs, an increase of 338 lakhs.

Total Export, Karachi—1,642 lakhs, an increase of 219 lakhs.

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay recovered during the year under report by an extent just sufficient to make good the ground lost last year, viz., Rs. 13·22 crores or over 10 per cent. It reached the level of the year 1932-33, viz., Rs. 142·03 crores or, excluding treasure, by Rs. 10·89 crores or over 14 per cent. to Rs. 86·55 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta improved by Rs. 1·97 crore, or over 2 per cent., to Rs. 92·62 crores, and that of Karachi by Rs. 4·48 crores, or over 16 per cent. to Rs. 31·67 crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay increased by over 16 per cent., those into Calcutta and Karachi by nearly 10 per cent. and nearly 18 per cent. respectively. The improvement at Bombay was due mainly to cotton raw (including waste), motor cars and motor cycles (including motor omnibuses, wagons and parts), artificial silk, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, wool manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool), cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, instruments, apparatus, etc., oils, fruits and vegetables, chemicals, haberdashery and millinery, postal articles and rubber. On the other hand, the articles which recorded noticeable decreases were sugar, precious stones and pearls unset, silk manufactures (including silk yarn, etc.), tea, spices, soap and grain, pulse and flour.

Exports of Indian produce further advanced by Rs. 3·16 crores, or over 11 per cent. to Rs. 30·50 crores at Bombay and by Rs. 2·27 crores, or nearly 17 per cent., to Rs. 15·85 crores at Karachi; but they declined by Rs. 1·15 crore or 2 per cent. to Rs. 56·96 crores at Calcutta. Cotton raw, cotton manufactures, hides and skins raw, bristles and oilcakes accounted for the increase at Bombay. On the other hand, seeds, wool raw, cotton twist and yarn, leather, myrabolams and oils recorded noticeable decreases.

The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure also improved by Rs. 1·91 crore, or over 4 per cent. to Rs. 43·98 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the improvement.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

The total value of imported merchandise, which showed a decline of Rs. 8·14 crores last year, from the figures for the year 1932-33, again improved by Rs. 7·5 crores during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1933-34 and

FOREIGN TRADE

amounted to Rs. 53·66 crores, indicating the revival of the import trade in general. This was more marked in the case of cotton raw, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., artificial silk, cotton manufactures, metals and ores, wool manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool), cotton twist and yarn and dyeing and tanning substances. Imports of instruments, apparatus, etc., oils, fruits and vegetables and chemicals also showed an improvement. Sugar, precious stones and pearls, unset, and silk manufactures were the only articles which recorded noticeable decreases. The more important of these commodities have been separately dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

Coal.—The total imports of coal during the year further increased from 14,411 tons to 20,336 tons in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 lakhs to Rs. 3·72 lakhs in value, mainly due to larger supplies from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa. Supplies from Bengal increased from 416,000 tons to 440,000 tons in quantity but decreased from Rs. 61·57 lakhs to Rs. 60·63 lakhs in value. Prices of English coal were about Rs. 22 per ton and those of Bengal coal about Rs. 14 per ton.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances.—The total value of imports under this head which had been declining for the last two years, increased from Rs. 1·65 crores to Rs. 2·13 crores. This increase was chiefly due to larger supplies of dyes obtained from Coa' tar from Germany whose share in the total imports further advanced from 52 per cent. to 60 per cent.

Hardware.—The value of imports under this head advanced from Rs. 95·22 lakhs to Rs. 99·7 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals from the United States of America, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Machinery and Millwork.—As a result of the further expansion of industries the total value of imports under this head advanced from Rs. 4·22 crores to Rs. 4·27 crores mainly representing larger arrivals of textile machinery, electrical machinery of all kinds and sewing and knitting machines. Imports of prime movers, other than electrical, were almost equal to those in the preceding year. Arrivals of oil engines and parts, other than locomotive, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased, while those of locomotives (including those for railways) decreased.

Iron and Steel.—In spite of the new steel duties on certain articles coming in force from 1st November 1934 the British Steel Industry did not expand as anticipated last year so far as

imports at this port were concerned, mainly due to competition by the indigenous products. The total imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom decreased in quantity from 44,000 tons to 40,000 tons but increased in value from Rs. 74·97 lakhs to Rs. 76·96 lakhs. The position of Japan noticed last year was also not maintained, her imports falling from 8,000 tons to 6,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 13·3 lakhs to Rs. 11·44 lakhs in value.

Other metals.—Under brass the principal item is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, imports of which from Germany rose from 94,066 cwt. to 139,708 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 25·75 lakhs to Rs. 33·75 lakhs in value. Imports of copper improved from 136,251 cwt. to 256,877 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 42·46 lakhs to Rs. 71·44 lakhs in value as a result of larger arrivals of sheets and wire from the principal exporting countries. Imports of German silver increased by 101 cwt. to 12,039 cwt. in quantity but decreased by Rs. 1·46 lakh to Rs. 7·16 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger supplies from Switzerland. Imports of circles, the principal item under aluminium, increased from 14,854 cwt. to 16,734 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 10·69 lakhs to Rs. 11·28 lakhs in value due almost entirely to larger arrivals from Canada *via* Atlantic coast, the United Kingdom and Japan. Imports of tin improved from 7,838 cwt. to 9,538 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 11·34 lakhs to Rs. 14·72 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements.

Motor cars and motor cycles.—The total imports of motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories further improved and the value thereof increased from Rs. 1·69 crore to Rs. 2·59 crores due mainly to larger despatches from the United States of America helped by a more favourable exchange. Imports of motor cars increased from 4,739 to 8,016 in number and from Rs. 83·16 lakhs to Rs. 1·36 crore in value. Arrivals of motor cycles rose from 249 to 263 in number and in value from Rs. 1·2 lakh to Rs. 1·32 lakh. Imports of commercial vehicles also further advanced from 4,472 to 7,556 in number and from Rs. 49·22 lakhs to Rs. 83·97 lakhs in value.

Oils.—Imports of mineral oils from foreign countries increased from 84½ million gallons to 84½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1·97 crore to Rs. 2·22 crores, the rise in value which is greater in proportion to the rise in quantity being due to enhanced prices of kerosene oil. Imports of

FOREIGN TRADE

kerosene oil in bulk increased by nearly 3 million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 32·41 lakhs in value due chiefly to over 6½ million gallons valued at Rs. 35·21 lakhs having been imported from Persia as against nil in the preceding year and nearly 1¼ million gallons valued at Rs. 9·16 lakhs having been received from British Borneo for the first time during the last eight years. Supplies from Roumania, on the other hand, fell by nearly 4¼ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 11·79 lakhs in value. Imports of kerosene oil in tins, almost entirely from the United States of America, improved from 82,702 gallons to 123,012 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 60,558 to Rs. 92,887 in value. Arrivals of kerosene oil from Burma declined from 30¼ million gallons to 25½ million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 1·58 crore to Rs. 1·33 crore in value. Imports of fuel oils from foreign countries further fell by 2½ million gallons in quantity and by Rs. 10·74 lakhs in value. Imports of lubricating oils from the United States of America increased by 367,181 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 5·09 lakhs in value, but those from the United Kingdom decreased by 161,350 gallons in quantity and by Rs. 1·88 lakh in value.

Postal articles not specified.—The total value of articles not specified increased from Rs. 1·23 crore to Rs. 1·33 crore of which the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 58·56 lakhs as against Rs. 55·04 lakhs and of those from Switzerland Rs. 50·62 lakhs against Rs. 40·39 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of parcels assessed at this port declined from 191,223 to 160,996 but the amount of duty collected increased from Rs. 30·38 lakhs to Rs. 31·99 lakhs. The number of letter packets containing dutiable articles also fell from 53,232 to 50,060 and the amount of duty from Rs. 9·57 lakhs to Rs. 7·01 lakhs.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—The total value of imports during the year under this head fell from Rs. 45·62 lakhs to Rs. 31·49 lakhs of which Rs. 23·42 lakhs represent diamonds, almost entirely from Belgium. This decline was due mainly to the fact that large quantities were imported overland via Persia. Imports of pearls also fell from Rs. 11·04 lakhs to Rs. 6·21 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from Muscat and Bahrein Islands.

Sugar.—In consequence of the establishment of more factories in India and the local trade generally turning its attention to the indigenous product, on account of lower prices due to the drastic reduction in freight by the Steamship

Companies in Calcutta to certain coast ports, the total imports of sugar recorded a fall. Diversion of trade to other ports was also an important factor. The total imports of sugar in British India decreased by 40,365 tons, Bombay's share in the decrease being 17,643 tons. Arrivals of sugar 23 Dutch Standard and above from Java into Bombay further fell from 74,743 tons to 57,830 tons. Receipts from Portuguese East Africa also declined from 15,218 tons to 10,464 tons.

Tea.—Imports of foreign tea decreased from 4,036,000 lbs. to 2,052,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 21·55 lakhs to Rs. 11·96 lakhs in value, due partly to decreased demand for green tea in Afghanistan. Arrivals of black tea from Ceylon declined from 709,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·44 lakhs to 466,000 lbs. valued at 3·15 lakhs. Imports of green tea from China fell from 2,950,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 15·45 lakhs to 1,191,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 7·07 lakhs, but those from Japan further rose from 351,000 lbs. to 368,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 1·46 lakh to Rs. 1·51 lakh in value. Imports of tea from Calcutta improved from 6,243,000 lbs. to 12,771,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 27·27 lakhs to Rs. 53·6 lakhs in value while those from Madras fell from 2,178,000 lbs. to 1,973,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 10·71 lakhs to Rs. 9·93 lakhs in value.

Textiles—A. Cotton, Raw.—Imports of foreign cotton increased from 41,482 tons to 57,803 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·42 crores to Rs. 5·01 crores in value. This increase mainly represents larger arrivals of Egyptian and African cotton due to lower prices and the local industry being more interested in cheaper long staple cotton. Imports from Egypt improved from Rs. 46·7 lakhs to Rs. 1·34 crore and those from Kenya Colony from Rs. 1·97 crore to Rs. 2·71 crores. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also improved from Rs. 7·19 lakhs to Rs. 29·36 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 11·99 lakhs as against Rs. 4,000 only in the preceding year. Imports from Peru were Rs. 11·92 lakhs against Rs. 37,000. Prices of American cotton being higher on parity and with the acreage curtailment plan, arrivals from the United States of America declined from Rs. 63·6 lakhs to Rs. 15·43 lakhs. Of the 52,786 tons of cotton imported from Africa only 145 tons were re-exported, which clearly indicates the tendency of the Indian mills to use finer raw materials in order to produce higher grades of yarns and cloths.

FOREIGN TRADE

B. Cotton piece-goods.—The import trade in cotton piece-goods which was adversely affected last year owing to adverse political and economic conditions considerably improved during the year under report mainly as a result of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which came into force on 1st May 1934. The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) improved from Rs. 4·44 crores to Rs. 5·57 crores, coloured goods representing Rs. 2·73 crores, whites Rs. 1·12 crore, and greys Rs. 1·09 crore. Imports of coloured goods increased by Rs. 64·59 lakhs, and of greys by Rs. 25·15 lakhs but those of whites decreased by Rs. 7·08 lakhs. Imports of fents, which represented fents of not more than 4 yards in length, also increased by Rs. 30·89 lakhs due entirely to larger receipts from Japan whose despatches increased by Rs. 41·06 lakhs ; but those of the United States of America and the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. 5·5 lakhs and Rs. 4·81 lakhs respectively.

C. Cotton yarn.—The total imports of foreign cotton yarn increased from 9½ million lbs. to over 14½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 86·82 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 crore in value. This increase was due to continuously heavy imports of Chinese and Japanese yarns owing to better demand from all the consuming centres as well as from the local mills on account of lower prices.

D. Silk, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk decreased from 1,653,000 lbs. to 1,509,000 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 48·79 lakhs to Rs. 40·13 lakhs in value due mainly to a fall in the imports of Chinese raw silks on account of the higher duties on import and the rise in prices in China, whose despatches fell from Rs. 36·16 lakhs to Rs. 24·05 lakhs. Imports from Hongkong also fell from Rs. 8·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·2 lakhs. Arrivals from Japan however, amounted to Rs. 13·5 lakhs as against Rs. 3·35 lakhs in the previous year.

E. Artificial silk.—Due to larger arrivals of Italian Syndicate goods and heavy shipments from Japan at reduced prices imports of artificial silk yarn improved from nearly 6 million lbs. to over 10½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 73·34 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy, the principal supplier, increased from Rs. 26·49 lakhs to Rs. 40·84 lakhs while those from Japan rose from Rs. 9·57 lakhs to Rs. 26·84 lakhs.

F. Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool improved from 2 million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 12·46 lakhs to Rs. 15·22 lakhs in value owing chiefly to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Australia. Supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 9·42 lakhs and those from Australia at Rs. 3·99 lakhs. The total imports of woollen piecegoods (including goods of wool mixed with other materials), the most important item in the group, further advanced from over 4 million yards to 6 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 62·17 lakhs to Rs. 89·62 lakhs in value mainly as a result of heavy imports from Japan.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

The entrepôt trade of Bombay further improved from Rs. 2·16 crores to Rs. 2·38 crores during the year under report. The increase of Rs. 22 lakhs was accounted for mainly by larger re-exports of hides and skins, raw, and silk manufactures, despite the noticeable decrease in the re-shipments of cotton manufactures.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

As a result of an improvement in commodity prices in general and of cotton in particular the total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures further advanced from Rs. 27·34 crores to Rs. 30·5 crores. The increase of Rs. 3·16 crores was almost entirely due to heavy shipment of cotton, raw, and increased exports of cotton manufactures, hides and skins, and grain, pulse and flour, which more than counterbalanced the noticeable decreases in the shipments of seeds, wool raw, and cotton twist and yarn. Shipments of oilcakes also recorded an increase of Rs. 5·71 lakhs mainly owing to larger supplies of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, the United States of America and Egypt. Export of groundnut cake to the Netherlands however fell from Rs. 18·84 lakhs to Rs. 4·89 lakhs in value. Shipments of linseed cake fell from Rs. 16·94 lakhs to Rs. 10·04 lakhs in value on account of smaller takings by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Consequent upon the United Kingdom taking increased supplies, exports of bristles rose from Rs. 14·69 lakhs to Rs. 20·64 lakhs and those

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

of lac from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 2·92 lakhs. Exports of tobacco also improved from Rs. 20·66 lakhs to Rs. 22·18 lakhs as a result of increased shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies. Exports of leather on the other hand declined from Rs. 35·04 lakhs to Rs. 26·27 lakhs, due to smaller shipments of cow hides and goat and sheep skins to the United Kingdom. Exports of myrabolans also recorded a fall of Rs. 8·29 lakhs owing chiefly to lesser demand from all the consuming countries except Germany and Belgium. The fall of Rs. 6·23 lakhs under oils was due to smaller shipments of groundnut oil to the United Kingdom and that of Rs. 1·97 lakh under fruits and vegetables was attributable to smaller demand for fresh fruits other than cocoanut from France and the United Kingdom. Under spices shipments of cardamoms and ginger decreased but those of pepper increased.

Grain, pulse and flour.—Exports under this head improved during the year under report from 42,315 tons to 43,368 tons in quantity and from Rs. 61·07 lakhs to Rs. 64·5 lakhs in value owing entirely to larger shipments of pulse and rice.

Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—The total exports under this head increased from 5,075 tons to 5,234 tons in quantity but decreased from Rs. 68·3 lakhs to Rs. 66·41 lakhs in value, partly due to the abolition of export duty on raw hides, shipments of which rose further from 900 tons to 1,568 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4·66 lakhs to Rs. 8·29 lakhs in value on account of better demand from the Netherlands. Exports of skins raw however decreased from 3,143 tons to 3,031 tons in quantity but increased from Rs. 33·78 lakhs to Rs. 37·7 lakhs in value due chiefly to the United Kingdom and France taking smaller quantities but of higher value.

Metals and Ores.—The principal item under this group is Manganese ore, exports of which from the whole of British India rose further from 266,000 tons to 460,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Madras increased from 71,000 tons to 196,000 tons and from Bengal from 134,000 tons to 208,000 tons but those from Bombay decreased from 61,000 tons to 55,000 tons.

Seeds.—The total exports of oilseeds which are next in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of Bombay declined from 347,000 tons to 244,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 4·6 crores to Rs. 3·23 crores in value owing chiefly to lesser demand from all the principal consuming centres.

Textiles—A. Cotton, raw.—As a result of the (a) acreage reduction scheme in America, (b) Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, (c) the substantial reduction in railway freight on cotton imported into Bombay from Broach and other stations as also that from Bombay to Ahmedabad, (d) the reduction in Dock charges and (e) the removal of the Town Duty, the position of the cotton trade further improved during the year under report. During the first half of the year the prices of Indian cotton were much below their world parity but during the second half they began to improve and with reports of a short crop they remained firmer than those of American cotton. Notwithstanding the strike in Bombay mills in the beginning of the year the position of the textile industry was somewhat better during the year under report and in consequence the consumption of Indian cotton in local as well as Ahmedabad mills increased.

The price of Indian cotton was Rs. 189 at the end of April 1934. After May however it began to improve and gradually rose to Rs. 229 by the middle of August 1934. Prices again showed a downward tendency till November but soon after began to rise, reached Rs. 254 by the middle of February 1935 and stood at Rs. 216 at the end of the year.

The total exports rose further from 250,350 tons to 332,796 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14·66 crores to Rs. 19·49 crores in value. Shipments to Japan increased from 120,607 tons valued at Rs. 7·33 crores to 234,273 tons valued at Rs. 14·22 crores, mainly as a result of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement.

B. Cotton Manufactures.—The Persian Gulf and the East African ports are the principal markets for Indian cotton piecegoods. The total exports of Indian cotton piecegoods though maintained at the last year's level, viz. over 35½ million yards in quantity improved by Rs. 12·55 lakhs in value owing to a rise in prices. Shipments of grey piecegoods improved from nearly 4 million yards to over 6 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 10·24 lakhs to Rs. 13·93 lakhs in value, due chiefly to larger despatches to Mauritius and Dependencies, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa. Exports of coloured piecegoods on the other hand declined from nearly 31½ million yards to over 29 million yards in quantity but increased from Rs. 70·36 lakhs to Rs. 78·93 lakhs in value. Coloured piecegoods represented 81 per cent. and grey 17 per cent. of the total exports of cotton piecegoods.

C. Cotton Yarn.—Due to the keen competition by China and Japan in yarns and their capture of the marktes which were formerly supplied by India and also to the restricted production of yarn by the Indian mills, the total exports of yarn which had increased by 10 per cent. last year again declined by over 23 per cent. Smaller demand from most of the principal markets, notably Persia, Aden and Dependencies and French Somaliland was responsible for this decline. Shipments to Syria however recorded an appreciable increase.

D. Wool, Raw.—The total export of wool raw from Bombay during the year under report however declined from nearly 20 million lbs. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 82·75 lakhs to Rs. 39·58 lakhs in value due to reduced demand from all consuming countries.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

During the year under report the United Kingdom again yielded to Japan the principal place regained by her last year and her share in the total trade declined from 25·67 to 23·8 per cent. while that of Japan advanced from 20·71 to 28·77 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe and America also declined but those of Asia and Africa improved.

Under imports the share of the United Kingdom fell from 31·06 to 30·07 per cent. but the total value figure rose from Rs. 14·34 crores to Rs. 16·14 crores. Under foreign countries in Asia, the value of the imports from Japan showed a noticeable rise which was spread over most of the principal items such as piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, cotton grey and coloured piecegoods, goods of silk mixed with other materials and cotton twist and yarn.

Under exports, Japan continued to maintain the first place, her share increasing from 25·27 to 43·72 per cent. and the figures from Rs. 7·45 crores to Rs. 14·37 crores, which was due entirely to larger shipments of cotton raw. The share of the United Kingdom however decreased from 17·23 to 13·55 per cent. and the figures from Rs. 5·08 crores to Rs. 4·46 crores owing chiefly to smaller takings of cotton raw, seeds, hides and skins tanned, despite larger supplies of hides and skins, raw (foreign) and groundnut cake. The shares of other foreign countries in Europe also declined.

TREASURE

With a balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India, viz., Rs. 23 crores as against Rs. 35 crores in the previous year imports into Bombay of treasure on private account improved from Rs. 1·01 crore to Rs. 3·55 crores due entirely to larger arrivals of silver. Imports of gold bullion fell from Rs. 33·56 lakhs to Rs. 17·42 lakhs owing to smaller receipts from all the sources of supply except Aden and Dependencies. Imports of sovereigns and other British gold coins decreased from Rs. 20·99 lakhs to Rs. 16·28 lakhs due entirely to smaller arrivals from all the sources. Imports of other coined gold fell from Rs. 2·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·24 lakh mainly as a result of smaller despatches from Aden and Dependencies and Bahrein Islands. Imports of silver improved from Rs. 40·36 lakhs to Rs. 3·18 crores owing entirely to larger receipts of bar silver from China, the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia. Arrivals of Government of India rupees decreased from Rs. 36·95 lakhs to Rs. 33·05 lakhs.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 50·36 crores as against Rs. 53·64 crores in the previous year. Shipments of bullion fell from Rs. 52·11 crores to Rs. 49·86 crores due to smaller demand from all the principal countries except the United States of America, which took bullion worth Rs. 15·21 crores as against Rs. 7·16 crores last year. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 33·12 crores as against Rs. 40·54 crores. Exports of sovereigns also fell from Rs. 1·53 crore to Rs. 49·57 lakhs. Exports of silver, on the other hand, improved from Rs. 8·82 lakhs to Rs. 3·16 crores owing partly to Hongkong taking British dollars worth Rs. 2·4 crores. Exports of Government of India rupees also increased from Rs. 6·7 lakhs to Rs. 15·95 lakhs chiefly on account of larger shipments to Zanzibar and Pemba and Bahrein Islands.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,338 to 1,282 and their total tonnage from 6,098,601 to 5,960,555. Steamers numbered 1,101 of the burthen of 5,941,438 tons as against 1,142 of the burthen of 6,078,489 tons in the previous year.

The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 5,307 as against 5,325 in the previous year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of "Native craft" engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Imports			Exports		
	1933-34	1934-35	Increase or decrease	1933-34	1934-35	Increase or decrease
1. British Ports within the Presidency.	307	143	—164	203	171	— 32
2. Indian Ports not British within the Presidency.	327	411	+ 84	251	269	+ 18
3. British Ports in other Presidencies.	1,313	1,497	+ 184	1,648	1,767	+ 120
4. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies.	65	46	— 19	93	94	+ 1
Grand Total ..	2,012	2,097	+ 85	2,195	2,301	+ 107

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

Imports further improved from Rs. 20·12 crores to Rs. 20·97 crores owing chiefly to larger arrivals of Jute manufactures (excluding twist and yarn), tea, grain, pulse and flour, ghee and spices. Imports of jute manufactures and tea increased by Rs. 46·46 lakhs to Rs. 82·08 lakhs and by Rs. 25·62 lakhs to Rs. 64·02 lakhs due to larger despatches from Bengal. Imports of grain, pulse and flour rose from Rs. 4·9 crores to Rs. 5·07 crores owing entirely to larger arrivals of rice from Burma.

Exports from Bombay to Coast ports also improved from Rs. 21·95 crores to Rs. 23·01 crores, shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise sharing in the improvement. Shipments of Indian produce which formed 80 per cent. of the total export trade increased by Rs. 89·43 lakhs to Rs. 18·43 crores owing mainly to larger despatches of cotton piecegoods and kerosene oil. Re-exports of foreign merchandise improved from Rs. 4·41 crores to Rs. 4·58 crores by reason of increased re-shipments of carriages and carts etc. to Kathiawar, Bengal, Sind, Burma and Madras, of machinery and millwork to Sind and of aniline dyes to Bengal.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports is comparatively insignificant. Imports which consisted chiefly of dried fruits (cashew nuts) from Portuguese East Africa, rice from Japan and dates from Iraq increased further from Rs. 2,28,487 to Rs. 3,47,454. Exports, mainly representing cashew kernel to the United States of America, decreased from Rs. 7,15,577 to Rs. 6,61,013.

COASTING TRADE

The total value of the Coasting trade of the subordinate ports declined from Rs. 7·69 crores to Rs. 6·38 crores. Imports rose by Rs. 33·07 lakhs to Rs. 3·67 crores, but exports fell by Rs. 1·64 crore to Rs. 2·71 crores. Nearly half of the total trade of the subordinate ports was with the Chief Port—Bombay.

MARITIME TRADE

SIND

The following figures give the values of the entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1934-35 :—

I. Foreign Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 16·44 crores, an increase of Rs. 2·34 crores.

Exports.—Rs. 16·54 crores, an increase of Rs. 2·17 crores, giving a total foreign trade of Rs. 32·98 crores, a net increase of Rs. 4·51 crores.

II. Coasting Trade (Private and Government)—

Imports.—Rs. 8·60 crores, an increase of Rs. 52 lakhs.

Exports.—Rs. 7·88 crores, an increase of Rs. 2·04 crores, giving a total coasting trade of Rs. 16·48 crores, a net increase of Rs. 2·56 crores.

The entire Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind thus amounted to Rs. 49·46 crores, a net increase of Rs. 7·07 crores. During the year 1934-35, the Province of Sind made some headway towards trade recovery, despite the prevailing world-wide depression, which, however, showed signs of gradually abating. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49 crores, an increase of Rs. 7 crores, or 17 per cent., as compared with 1933-34, both imports and exports, foreign as well as coast-wise, individually participating in the improvement.

MARITIME TRADE

Foreign imports advanced by Rs. 234 lakhs, or 17 per cent. Cotton piece-goods, the leading article, had the largest share, viz., Rs. 135 lakhs, the major portion of the balance being accounted for by woollen piece-goods, artificial silk, silk manufactures, iron and steel, copper, motor cars, motor lorries, hardware, instruments, dyes and colours, paper and pasteboard, cycles and parts, provisions, glassware, chemicals and drugs and rubber manufactures. Machinery, sugar, arms and ammunition and soap were, on the other hand, adversely affected. Foreign exports were up by Rs. 217 lakhs, or 15 per cent., a record shipment of cotton being the outstanding feature of the trade during the year. The value of this commodity representing 76 per cent. of the total value of the export trade of the Province appreciated by no less than Rs. 294 lakhs.

Coasting imports increased from Rs. 808 lakhs to Rs. 860 lakhs and coasting exports from Rs. 584 lakhs to Rs. 788 lakhs assisted to a great extent by a large demand for cotton by the Indian mills and the low coastal freights that prevailed during a considerable portion of the year. The new Salt Industry of Karachi made further remarkable progress, shipments to Calcutta having expanded from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons, or by 141 per cent.

The gross collections of Customs duty increased from Rs. 485 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 538 lakhs in 1934-35.

Notes on the changes in the value and volume of important articles in the trade are given below :—

IMPORTS

Sugar.—There was a further decline in the import of sugar from Rs. 63 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs, due to the continued growth of indigenous production, stimulated by the high protective duties. The local price of White Java opened at Rs. 13-11-0 per cwt. in April 1934 and closed at Rs. 12-14-0 at the end of the year.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The total value of imports under this head improved by Rs. 3·47 lakhs to Rs. 17·45 lakhs, dates and potatoes forming the bulk of the imports.

Provisions.—Imports of provisions were valued at Rs. 32·51 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1·57 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the main supplier with a share of Rs. 22·95 lakhs as against Rs. 22·13 lakhs in 1933-34.

Tea.—Imports of black tea, mostly from Ceylon, were reduced to negligible proportions during the year under report, the quantity received being only 28,400 lbs. and its value Rs. 19,000. Ceylon tea on account of its higher prices could not compete with Indian tea. Arrivals of green tea, on the other hand, showed a considerable expansion, the figures recorded, viz., 865,120 lbs. and Rs. 4·20 lakhs being more than double those in the previous year. The increase was most marked in receipts from Japan, which sent 710,107 lbs. (+340,450 lbs.), and is ascribed to the opening at this port of a new firm, which formerly supplied the requirements of the Punjab and other upcountry markets through Bombay. Imports from China also increased from 18,193 lbs. to 155,007 lbs.

Mineral Oils.—Import of Kerosene oil increased from 166 lakhs gallons to 182 lakhs gallons in quantity and from Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 78 lakhs in value. There was also an increase in the import of petrol from 112 lakhs gallons to 124 lakhs gallons due to increased motor traffic facilitated by the construction of better roads. Fuel oil also showed an increase from 119 lakhs gallons to 130 lakhs gallons.

Coal.—This is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. During the year under report 26,925 tons of foreign coal valued at Rs. 3·96 lakhs were imported as against 25,643 tons valued at Rs. 3·82 lakhs in 1933-34, Natal being the chief source of supply. Bengal coal was received in much larger quantities; imports at 70,117 tons valued at Rs. 10·03 lakhs, showing an excess of 10,718 tons and Rs. 1·66 lakhs over those in the previous year.

Cotton manufactures.—The import business in cotton piece-goods, which last year remained greatly depressed owing to large surplus stocks having remained unsold from imports in 1932-33, showed a substantial recovery of 45 per cent. in volume and 48 per cent. in value, the old stocks having gradually moved into consumption. The total imports increased from 164 million yards to 237 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 279 lakhs to Rs. 414 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom's quota of the total value of imports advanced from 77 to 80 per cent., but that of Japan dropped from 20 to 17 per cent.

Woollen Goods.—Imports of *yarn and knitting wool* made very rapid strides during the year under report, the total value amounting to Rs. 38·89 lakhs showing an increase of no less than 222 per cent. over imports in 1933-34. The expansion was due to a brisk demand for yarn by the Punjab woollen mills

for the manufacture of piece-goods and hosiery. Japan had the largest share, *viz.*, Rs. 28·89 lakhs as against Rs. 5·81 lakhs last year. Imports from the United Kingdom also advanced from Rs. 4·07 lakhs to Rs. 8·93 lakhs, the preferential rates of duty having helped her to compete favourably with other countries. Arrivals of *woollen piece-goods* decreased in yardage from 4½ million yards to 3¼ million yards, but their value appreciated by Rs. 4·31 lakhs to Rs. 41·56 lakhs. Here again the intensity of Japanese competition was very striking. The United Kingdom also greatly improved its position because of a demand for superior qualities, the total value of her supplies rising from Rs. 8·08 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs. The value of *blankets*, comprising mostly cheap rugs from Italy, amounted to Rs. 15·55 lakhs, showing a further advance of Rs. 3·08 lakhs.

Silk.—Imports of silk were valued at Rs. 9·41 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4·72 lakhs, which occurred mostly in receipts of yarn from the United Kingdom, Italy and Japan and goods of silk mixed with other materials from Japan and Germany.

Artificial Silk.—Following a heavy decline of Rs. 16·08 lakhs in the previous year, imports of artificial silk recovered by Rs. 8·15 lakhs to Rs. 22·40 lakhs, the bulk of the increase having occurred in receipts from Japan, whose share of the total value was 71 per cent. These goods are becoming more and more popular with the poorer classes on account of their cheapness, and are replacing cotton piece-goods to a certain extent.

Iron and Steel.—Imports of iron and steel, showed some activity during the year under report, the total receipts amounting to 59,122 tons valued at Rs. 89·59 lakhs showing an excess of 10,618 tons in quantity and Rs. 18·24 lakhs in value over imports in 1933–34. Both the United Kingdom and the Continent sent more.

Other Metals.—A considerable expansion in imports of *copper* was the only noticeable feature of the trade in other metals. No less than 57,052 cwt. of copper valued at Rs. 16·56 lakhs were received during the year against 28,006 cwt. valued at Rs. 8·31 lakhs in 1933–34. The bulk of the imports comprised *sheets* from the United Kingdom, 16,324 cwt., United States of America, 17,748 cwt. and Germany 14,810 cwt.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The total value under this head amounting to Rs. 91·67 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 8·13 lakhs.

Machinery.—Imports of machinery decreased from Rs. 127 lakhs to Rs. 102 lakhs, owing to lesser requirements of sugar machinery and prime-movers. Imports of textile machinery and sewing and knitting machines however increased owing to brisk demand for cotton spinning, weaving and ginning machinery, which was mostly supplied by the United Kingdom.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Imports under this head improved by Rs. 3·18 lakhs to Rs. 49·83 lakhs, mostly under sodium carbonate from the United Kingdom.

Vehicles.—The import trade in *motor cars* showed a further development, a feature being a large import of light cars, which are becoming more popular on account of lower prices and general efficiency. The United Kingdom had the largest share in the supply of motor cars, 82 per cent., the bulk of the imports of light cars being from that country. Supplies from Canada and America, generally comprising five seaters, also recorded an increase. 232 cars were also received from Bombay, which sent 155 last year. The United States of America sent the largest number of *lorries*, 281, the number of Canadian trucks being returned at 136. A large number of these were intended for Persia and Afghanistan. A greater demand from upcountry accounted for the increase of Rs. 3·39 lakhs in imports of *cycles and parts* amounting to Rs. 18·81 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share being Rs. 14·15 lakhs and that of Japan Rs. 2·76 lakhs.

Postal Articles not specified.—The value of articles not specified imported by post increased by Rs. 11·30 lakhs to Rs. 36·58 lakhs to which the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 32·23 lakhs. The number of parcels dealt with was 84,671 as against 84,174 in the previous year. In addition, 63,237 letter packets were assessed to duty as against 64,955. The total amount of import duty realised on all articles imported by parcel post rose from Rs. 9·70 lakhs to Rs. 10·71 lakhs and that on articles contained in letter packets from Rs. 1·13 lakhs to Rs. 1·52 lakhs.

EXPORTS

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The total quantity shipped under this head increased from 58,215 tons to 88,330 tons in quantity and from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 78 lakhs in value. The shipment of wheat increased from 739 tons to 9,510 tons, owing to rise in prices due to damage done by drought to the American wheat crop and to unfavourable weather conditions in Europe. The shipment of rice also increased from 17,550 tons to 23,245 tons owing to a better demand for boiled rice from Arabia.

MARITIME TRADE

A reduction in the demand from Aden accounted for the decline in the shipments of wheat flour from 6,180 tons to 5,809 tons. Owing to failure of crops in America and certain other countries there was a demand for Indian barley from the United Kingdom and the shipments increased from 116 tons to 14,076 tons.

Cotton.—Shipments amounting to 250,148 tons valued at Rs. 1,256 lakhs as against 200,404 tons valued at Rs. 962 lakhs in the previous year, surpassed all previous records, and showed an excess of nearly 45,000 tons over the previous record total of 205,150 tons reached in 1929-30. Both Japan and the United Kingdom took record quantities. The main factor contributing to the improvement in the position was the relatively low parity for Indian cotton, which greatly stimulated exports.

Wool.—The total export of wool decreased from 35 million lbs. valued at Rs. 113 lakhs to 23 million lbs. valued at Rs. 84 lakhs. The demand for wool was greatly curtailed owing to large surplus stocks left over from the heavy shipments made last year under the stimulus of rising prices.

Seeds.—Shipments under this head further decreased from 73,082 tons to 37,615 tons in quantity and from Rs. 81 lakhs to Rs. 44 lakhs in value. The export of rapeseed, the most important seed exported from Sind, decreased from 71,765 tons to 36,143 tons, due to smaller crop and restriction on imports into most purchasing countries.

Hides and Skins, Raw.—Exports of raw hides decreased from 2,382 tons to 2,203 tons in quantity and from Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs in value, the decrease being most marked in the shipments to Germany. The export of raw skins also decreased from 5,760 tons to 3,942 tons in quantity and from Rs. 54 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs in value, owing to low prices and lack of demand for goat skins from the U. S. A., where tanners already held large stocks.

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.—This recorded a decrease from Rs. 64·93 lakhs to Rs. 57·12 lakhs, mainly owing to decrease in exports of Kandahar wool to the United Kingdom and the U. S. A.

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi, including Government stores and treasures, increased from Rs. 13·87 crores to Rs. 16·35 crores. Both imports and exports showed increases, the former from Rs. 8·07 crores to Rs. 8·59 crores and the latter from Rs. 5·80 crores to Rs. 7·76 crores.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar.—The total value of the entire trade with these three ports, which is confined to the coasting trade, declined from Rs. 4·80 lakhs to Rs. 3·76 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 67 per cent., Shahbandar 20 per cent. and Sirganda 13 per cent. Rice is the chief article of trade. Keti Bandar, Sirganda and Shahbandar respectively exported 165 tons, 587 tons, and 648 tons of rice to Cutch. Keti Bandar also exported firewood worth Rs. 36,109 to Kathiawar, Rs. 24,546 to Cutch and Rs. 1,267 to Karachi, while Shahbandar sent Rs. 3,778 worth to Kathiawar.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade increased from 1,051 to 1,146 while the tonnage increased from 1,490,590 to 1,533,607. The average tonnage per steamer rose from 2,862 tons to 2,864 tons. In all 927 steamers entered the port of Karachi as against 846 in the previous year. The number of vessels flying the British flag increased from 656 to 720.

TRAFFIC BY AIR

There were six regular weekly services running to and from England, France, Holland, Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China and intervening countries. 422 aeroplanes called at Karachi Air Port in 1934-35 as against 332 in 1933-34, an increase of 27 per cent. There was an increase in the number of private flights to and across India by persons of different nationalities, i.e., British, Indian, French, Egyptian, Roumanian, Australian, Danish, American, German, Portuguese and Czechoslovakian. The chief feature during the year was the bi-weekly service London—Karachi—Calcutta by the Imperial Airways Ltd. in conjunction with Indian Trans-continental Airways and the extension of London-Singapore service to Australia.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organised on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works.

For administrative purposes the work of the Department is divided into two sections: (i) Roads and Buildings and (ii) Irrigation.

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency executed works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 99·3 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were spent on buildings connected with Central Services and nearly Rs. 19 lakhs on buildings connected with Provincial Services.

Central Workshops, Dapuri.—During the year under report the total outturn, including the closing balance, was Rs. 1·23 lakhs as compared with Rs. '94 lakh in the previous year. Expert advice was given to various local bodies. Designs, specifications and preliminary estimates for pumping plants required at several places were prepared. During the year under report 32 apprentices were under training and five apprentices completed their training.

Electrical.—Electric supply continued to attract the attention of the public in an increasing degree. Two new licenses and four sanctions under Section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act were granted during the year under report for the supply of electricity to Nipani, Haveri, Bassein, Tando Adam, Dadu and Manmad, while several more applications were under the consideration of Government. By the end of the year under review, electricity had been installed in 42 centres in the Presidency and 12 others were in the process of electrification. The number of licenses, excluding those revoked, but including sanctions under Section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, actually in operation at the beginning of the year under report was 54, while at the end of the year the number operating was 60.

The receipts from the Electricity Duty amounted to Rs. 9·65 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·40 lakhs in the preceding year.

Communications.—Under this head the expenditure incurred was Rs. 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 12 lakhs were spent on new works and Rs. 28 lakhs on repairs.

Arboriculture.—Nurseries were maintained at various places and the planting, watering and protection of roadside trees continued to receive attention as usual.

Miscellaneous.—Nearly Rs. 4·88 lakhs were spent on works and repairs connected with public health, water supply, drainage and boring.

IRRIGATION

GENERAL

Irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department are divided into two distinct spheres viz., (1) Sind and (2) the Deccan and Gujarat.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

The Province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the South-West and North-East monsoons and in consequence its rainfall is normally small and unreliable. In such circumstances nine-tenths of the area cultivated may ordinarily be said to depend on irrigation by canals. The importance of the introduction of scientific and modern methods of irrigation to the province cannot therefore be over-estimated. Prior to the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme nearly all the canal systems were primitive inundation ones, dependent on floods in the Indus, and in general the canals flowed only from the end of May to the beginning of October, the Jamrao, Mithrao, and Fuleli Canal systems being the only exceptions receiving water during the rabi season. The cultivation dependent on river inundations was principally "Kharif" and even this was subject to insecurity of supply due to fluctuations in the river water levels. The low water supplies of the Indus in the winter season could be tapped only to a small extent and largely ran to waste in the Arabian Sea. As a result of the vagaries of a constantly changing river, the inundation canals inevitably suffered from deficiency of supply during critical irrigation periods. From the year 1932 the area in Central Sind has been provided with an assured perennial supply of water from the Lloyd Barrage Canals, excepting that area which is commanded by the Rice Canal on the right bank of the river and continues to receive a "Kharif" supply only. Parts of Upper and Lower Sind, outside the sphere of influence of the

IRRIGATION

Barrage, also continue to receive a "Kharif" water supply only from the old inundation canals; "Bosi Rabi" crops are, however, grown to a considerable extent in these areas under favourable conditions of inundation.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Irrigation in the Deccan and Gujarat differs materially from that in Sind. Rainfall is usually available for agricultural operations but is often precarious. Tanks and canals provide irrigation for valuable crops, such as sugarcane and also provide a source of supply to other crops when the rainfall is deficient or irregular.

The large irrigation systems in the Deccan are all of the same type. Each depends upon a storage lake near the head of one of the river valleys, where sufficient water is collected during the monsoon to supply a tract of country on either side of the river valley below. The water stored during the rains is let out during the dry months of the year in accordance with requirements; and at a point on the river which may be as far as 50 miles from the main storage lake, a "pick-up-weir" is constructed across the river to raise and divert the water into canals taking off on either side. In one case only, i.e. that of Lake Fife at Khadakwasla, near Poona, do the canals take off directly from below the dam itself. These canals are aligned with a considerably flatter slope than that of the rivers and they are consequently able to diverge from the river itself on each side of the valley, so as to afford flow command to irrigable lands.

SIND

The inundation of 1934 was a poor one and unfavourable for irrigation. The river rose late in June and its rapid fall early in September affected the working of the inundation canals adversely. The rainfall though normal was untimely in Lower Sind. It occurred early in June and flooded and caused damage to the rice seedlings. Satisfactory rainfall was received in January and February 1935 but this was followed by an unusually heavy hail-storm in April 1935 which caused severe damage to the standing wheat crop in Upper Sind. The cold wave and frost caused considerable damage to the Rabi crops in other parts of Sind.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANALS CONSTRUCTION

This scheme has its head-works on the River Indus at Sukkur and it is the largest single irrigation scheme undertaken in any

part of India. The project is designed to provide an assured supply of water to an area of about 1·83 million acres in British territory which has hitherto received an indifferent supply from inundation canals. It also brings under irrigation a further area of 3·62 million acres in Sind, the Khairpur State and the Nasirabad tehsil in Baluchistan which was previously without facilities for irrigation. The main features of the scheme comprise a barrage about a mile long with a bridge-way across the river Indus, near Sukkur; three large canals taking off above the Barrage on the Right Bank of the Indus and four on the Left Bank of the river, with a separate head-regulator for each of the canals.

The year under report was the tenth full working year since the commencement of construction of the scheme. The project has been practically completed and irrigation from the new canals commenced to be made available in 1932. The total area irrigated by the new canals during 1934-35 was 16·25 lakhs acres in Kharif and 11·90 lakhs acres in Rabi, the corresponding figures during 1933-34 being 15·70 and 13·85 lakhs acres in Kharif and Rabi respectively. The decrease in the Rabi area during the year under report was due to late sowings in certain tracts and to the prevailing low prices of wheat.

The construction of the Flood Protective Bund Scheme was completed and satisfactory progress was maintained on the work of excavation of the Main Nara Valley Drain. This latter scheme was expected to be completed before March 1935 but as the bed of the drain did not dry out in time work estimated to cost Rupees one lakh remained to be completed and will be carried out in 1935-36.

Extensive investigations were carried out in the areas affected by "Kalar" and the rise in sub-soil water levels caused by the operation of the Barrage Canals. Two drainage Divisions were opened to deal with drainage disposal problems. Detailed drainage schemes for the affected areas are being surveyed and worked out.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Northern Circle.—The Hathmati and Khari Cut is the only important canal system in Gujarat, the other irrigation works comprising small tanks dependent on local rainfall. The total area irrigated during the year under this system was approximately 20,500 acres.

Central Circle.—The Ekruk Tank near Sholapur, the Jamda Canals and the Krishna Canal are the important irrigation works in this Circle. The Ekruk Tank supplies water for irrigation

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purposes and also for domestic and industrial purposes to the Municipality and Mills of Sholapur and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The area irrigated during the year by the water supplied from this tank was 2,571 acres and the gross assessed revenue (irrigational and non-irrigational) amounted to Rs. 1,31,674.

DECCAN IRRIGATION CIRCLE

Mutha Canals.—This irrigation scheme comprises a storage reservoir at Khadakwasla near Poona, known as Lake Fife, and the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals, which are in the aggregate 88 miles long. The storage is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for supplying water for domestic purposes to the Municipality and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee. The area irrigated by this scheme during the year under report was about 11,073 acres.

Godavari Canals.—This scheme was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of approximately a crore of rupees. The system comprises (1) a storage reservoir, known as Lake Beale, on the Darna River, a tributary of the Godavari; (2) a pick-up-weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar, 47 miles downstream of the Darna Dam, and (3) two canals, viz., the Godavari Right and Left Bank Canals. The Darna Dam, inclusive of its waste-weir, is more than a mile long, and has a maximum height of 92 feet above the lowest level of its foundation. The lake has a storage capacity of 7,763 million cubic feet. The weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar has a length of 3,618 feet, inclusive of the Right and Left Bank Canal regulators. Its crest is at a level of 34 feet above the river bed. The canals irrigate lands in the south of Nasik District and in the North of Ahmednagar District. During the year the total area of crops irrigated by this system was approximately 16,050 acres.

Pravara River Works.—This system comprises (a) the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, 1,600 feet in length, impounding a storage of some 10,000 million cubic feet, (b) a pick-up-weir at Ojhar, 890 feet long and (c) the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals, 33 and 48 miles long, respectively. The area of all crops irrigated during the year by this canal system was approximately 26,594 acres.

Lloyd Dam and the Nira Right and Left Bank Canals.—The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high and 5,300 feet long, is one of the largest in the world. It impounds about 24,000 million cubic feet of water and supplies water to the old Nira Left Bank Canal and the new Nira Right Bank Canal, which

are 100 and 106 miles long, respectively. The Nira Right Bank Canal irrigates mainly the Western portion of Sholapur District which is notoriously liable to famine. The Lloyd Dam is now complete in all respects and irrigation from the Nira Right Bank Canal is gradually expanding, the area irrigated therefrom during the year being approximately 26,073 acres. The total area irrigated by the Nira Left Bank Canal was approximately 58,539 acres.

The establishment of sugar factories in this area will contribute towards the successful working of the Deccan Canals. Six sugar factories were established on the several canals and sugarcane was planted for two more factories which have not yet been brought into operation.

Southern Circle.—The Gokak Canal is the only important irrigation work in this Circle. The scheme consists of a weir across the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum District, 16 miles of main and branch canals and 36 miles of distributaries. The system also supplies water for industrial purposes to the cotton mills at Gokak and to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The area irrigated during the year by this system was approximately 6,901 acres.

Expenditure, Revenue and area irrigated.—The total expenditure incurred on all irrigation works in the Presidency during the year 1934-35 was Rs. 217 lakhs as compared with Rs. 250 lakhs in the previous year. Of the expenditure incurred during the year under report about Rs. 192 lakhs related to Sind and the balance to the Deccan and Gujarat. The expenditure incurred on capital works, i.e. works for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept, amounted to approximately Rs. 196 lakhs. The receipts from these works totalled Rs. 63 lakhs, compared with Rs. 120 lakhs, the average for the preceding three years and of this sum the revenue pertaining to Sind was Rs. 33 lakhs while the balance of Rs. 30 lakhs pertained to the Deccan and Gujarat. The decrease in the revenue obtained during the year under report was due to the irrigation share of the land revenue in respect of the canals in Sind having been adjusted in the accounts for a period of 8 months (instead of 12 months), i.e. for the period 1st August 1934 to 31st March 1935, in accordance with the decision of Government that the adjustment for the share of land revenue due to irrigation should, in future, be made by reference to the period covered by the financial year and not by reference to the revenue year as has been the practice hitherto. The area irrigated by the capital works in Sind amounted to 40 lakh acres as compared with 39 lakh acres—the average of the previous three years, while

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in the Deccan and Gujarat the acreage was 2·11 lakhs as compared with 2·04 lakhs—the average for the last three years. The area under irrigation by non-capital works aggregated about 2·22 lakh acres, but these works did not yield any revenue as the expenditure incurred thereon, viz. Rs. 22 lakhs, exceeded the receipts by about Rs. 5 lakhs.

RAILWAYS

The railways situated within the Bombay Presidency are not administered by this Government but are under the general control of the Railway Board.

The railway budget for the year 1935–36, although a deficit one, shows a marked improvement over that of the previous year. The total deficit for the year 1935–36, inclusive of the loss incurred on strategic lines, is estimated at Rs. 190 lakhs compared with the revised deficit estimated at Rs. 4½ crores for the year 1934–35.

No new lines were opened for traffic in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1934–35. A loop line from Jhudo to Pithoro, a distance of 64·11 miles, was under construction during the year and it was opened for all traffic on 1st June 1935.

New traffic surveys of the following projects were carried out during the year :—

1. Bulsar-Dharampur Railway.
2. Thasra-Virpur Railway.
3. Nandurbar-Khetia Railway.
4. Sind Right Bank Feeder Railways.

Further consideration of projects Nos. 1–3 has been abandoned as it is anticipated that the lines in question would prove unremunerative in operation.

The total length of the railways in the Presidency (including Sind but excluding Indian States) open for traffic during the year under review was 3,562 miles made up as shown below :—

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway ..	541	120	144	805
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ..	822	..	62	884
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ..	..	588	..	588
North Western Railway ..	818	..	130	948
Jodhpur Railway ..	..	224	..	224
Barsi Light Railway ..	..	..	113	113
	2,181	932	449	3,562

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

THE death-rate of the Presidency 25·42 showed a slight increase as compared with that of the previous year 24·79. But in spite of the heavy incidence of cholera and rise in the death-rates under some of the other headings such as dysentery and diarrhœa, respiratory diseases and other causes, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the mean of the previous five years, 26·34.

Cholera showed an increase in the death-rate from ·36 to ·52; however plague and smallpox were less prevalent during the year. The rise in the total death-rate of the Presidency in spite of a decrease in the two epidemic diseases, viz., plague and smallpox shows once again that the death-rate of the Presidency is affected chiefly by the variations under the headings, fevers, respiratory diseases and other causes and to a slight extent only by the prevalence or otherwise of epidemic diseases. As compared with the previous years fevers recorded a rise of 4,878 deaths, dysentery and diarrhœa of 3,139 deaths, respiratory diseases 6,368 deaths and other causes 9,599 deaths. Plague was generally confined to the Southern Registration District from which the majority of deaths viz., 12,276 out of a total of 13,307 were reported. Though plague has shown a considerable decrease over the figure of the previous year (24,560) the mortality due to this cause during the year under report is still to be considered high and must be attributed to the lingering of the infection of the severe epidemic of the previous year. Comparing the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1929 to 1933 there was a decrease in mortality under all the heads except cholera, respiratory diseases and other causes. Smallpox showed a decrease from ·45 to ·25, plague ·63 to ·61, fevers 10·28 to 9·24 and injuries ·39 to ·37. Other features of the year were (a) an excess of births over deaths of 226,210 and (b) decrease in the percentage of infant mortality as compared to total deaths.

Births and Deaths.—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 24,604. In 1934, 289 births were recorded against 285 in the previous year. The birth-rate for the year under report was 11·74 per mille of population against 11·58

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

in 1933. There were 101 deaths equal to a death-rate of 4·11 as compared with 132 and 5·36, respectively in the previous year.

The Anglo-Indian population according to the census of 1931 is 16,106. 266 births were registered against 241 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report was 16·51 as compared with 14·96 in 1933.

Among the civil Indian population of 21,808,756 according to the 1931 census, 780,521 births were registered showing a decrease of 13,212 over the figure for 1933. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 35·79 against 36·39 in the previous year. The proportion of male to female births is 107·61 to 100. Still-births numbered 12,308 as against 12,576 in the previous year.

The year under report shows an increase in the recorded deaths as compared with those of the previous year and the quinquennial average. The total number of deaths registered was 554,311 in 1934, 540,677 in 1933; and 542,715 is the quinquennial average. The proportion of male to female deaths is 106·37 to 100. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 25·42 per mille. The death-rate in 1933 was 24·79, quinquennial mean being 26·34.

In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 28·78 and 23·41, respectively. The infant mortality rate was 245 per 1,000 registered births compared with 270 in 1933.

Causes of death.—Among all Indians deaths totalled 554,311, cholera being responsible for 11,362; smallpox for 5,516; plague for 13,307; fevers for 201,405; dysentery and diarrhoea for 26,301; respiratory diseases for 106,568; injuries for 8,059 and all other causes for 181,793 deaths.

SANITATION

Municipalities.—Apart from the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Karachi, the total number of municipalities was 154 with a total population of 2,966,956. Their total income excluding opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,10,43,454.

Local Boards.—The aggregate income of 28 District Local Boards and 219 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 1,88,34,962. Of this Rs. 8,12,619 were spent under the head of Public Health works.

Village Sanitation.—Under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act (IX of 1920) and the Village Sanitation Act of 1889, 505 Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats were reported to be functioning during the year. In addition the number of

notified areas, exclusive of those which merely exist for the control of buildings and do not levy taxes, was 15 and that of Sanitary Board one.

Pilgrim Centres.—The usual medical arrangements were ready well in advance before the pilgrims began to arrive for the Ashadi Fair in Pandharpur. Eight Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 18 Medical students and 11 Sanitary Inspectors were appointed. There were 9 admissions for cholera in the Infectious Diseases Hospital of which 3 died. There were also two admissions for plague and one for smallpox.

Various other fairs held in different parts of the Presidency were also catered for in respect of sanitary and preventive arrangements under the guidance of Public Health staff. There were 5 deaths from cholera at the time of the Nivritti Fair at Trimbak in January 1934.

VACCINATION

During the year 1934-35, 733,784 persons were primarily vaccinated and 482,986 persons re-vaccinated against 688,577 and 301,359 respectively in the previous year.

Of the primary vaccinations performed, 680,497 or 92·74 per cent. were successful and 1,032 or ·14 per cent. unsuccessful. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 45·75.

1,713,630 doses of lymph were issued by the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, as compared with 1,434,575 during the previous year.

The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 71,205, against Rs. 69,275 in the previous year. The cost of lymph per dose manufactured came to 9·88 pies. The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 5,42,365 against Rs. 5,80,165 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-11-2 against Re. 0-12-9 in the previous year.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No new major works were carried out during the year under report owing to lack of funds.

The number of institutions open at the close of 1934 was 533 as against 534 in the previous year. The number of patients treated was 3,098,615 as against 3,210,318, the decrease being due to the levy of hospital fees. Of the total treated 115,775 were in-patients and 2,982,840 out-patients as compared with 112,720 and 3,097,598 respectively in the preceding year. The number of female patients treated was 717,406.

The mean daily average attendance of in-door and out-door patients for the triennium 1932-34 was 4,799 and 30,241

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

respectively. The average number of in-patients cured was 65,978 and the average mortality was 7,481. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total treated as in-patients was 6·7. The number of beds available was 7,210 in 1934 as against 7,280 in 1931.

During the year 1934 surgical operations were performed on 151,417 persons with a mortality of 0·6 per cent. as compared with 135,144 persons with a mortality of 0·4 per cent. in 1933.

The total gross receipts from all the hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 18,54,584, to which hospital fees contributed Rs. 3,60,155. The total expenditure for maintaining these hospitals, excluding charges on investments and construction of buildings, amounted to Rs. 49,22,683. The excess expenditure over receipts was met from general revenues and the revenues of the local bodies concerned. The Surgeon General in his triennial report remarks :—

“The Government hospital organisation in urban areas has functioned satisfactorily during the period under review, and a high standard of medical treatment has been maintained. Medical relief for rural areas, however, still remains an unsolved problem, and is a defect in our medical organisation which requires mention and emphasis.” After review of some of the methods by which the problem can be attacked he adds : “Whatever scheme is decided upon, the necessity of providing for skilled maternity aid, prevention of disease and medico-legal duties must always be remembered, and these duties can only be supplied by properly qualified medical men, while a system of employing unqualified or lay assistance can only be recommended as a temporary expedient. It is suggested that the problem is one rather of administration than of methods to be employed. In every district a number of small towns ought to be supporting something like a cottage hospital which in addition to providing medical aid would have an educative force on the local community, would raise the tone of the medical profession and act as rallying points for its members. They ought also to produce a marked effect on maternal and infant mortality. It is quite outside the financial power and scope of any central authority either to initiate or to maintain entirely such institutions, but it is probable that financial help can be secured locally, if it is felt they are really parochial affairs, not supported entirely from taxation. The necessary impetus and initiation for any scheme of local medical relief should therefore come from the local bodies.”

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

During the period under review the Institute continued to function as a centre for preparation of preventive vaccines. Over eighteen lakhs doses of anti-plague, about two lakhs doses of cholera, thirty-four thousand doses of anti-meningococcal and twelve thousand doses of anti-typhoid vaccines were manufactured during the year.

Financially the year proved to be quite favourable, the sale of vaccines and other products bringing in a revenue of Rs. 3,47,924 against a total expenditure of Rs. 3,08,025.

Anti-plague Vaccine.—Apart from the manufacture a continued effort is maintained to improve the protective power and decrease the reaction caused by the vaccine. During the year researches to elucidate the effect of storage on the efficiency of the vaccine, its production from avirulent and virulent cultures, the growth of the plague cultures used for its manufacture at the room and incubator temperature together with various other important aspects of the vaccine problem have been undertaken.

Anti-plague Serum.—Further improvement in the production of anti-plague serum from horses was carried out during the year. The animal experiments were most encouraging, but there was no opportunity to test this highly potent serum on human beings. This enquiry was financed by the Indian Research Fund Association to the extent of Rs. 51,000.

Plague, primarily, is a disease of rats and spreads to human beings after an attack amongst the rodents. Any likely outbreak of the disease can be anticipated by examination of rats, and for this purpose 2,000 to 3,000 rats were daily brought to the Institute by the Sanitary Department of the Municipality and carefully examined for signs of plague. Similar work during the year was carried out for Port Health authorities.

Anti-rabic Section.—Besides the preparation of plague, cholera, typhoid and meningococcal vaccines, the Institute prepared anti-rabic vaccine for the whole of the Presidency and neighbouring Indian States. The treatment of local cases carried out at the Institute numbered 2,580 this year. Nearly six thousand treatments were sent to outstations.

Diagnostic Department.—Nearly six thousand specimens sent by hospitals and dispensaries were examined during the year.

Snake Venom.—Snake venom was collected during the year for despatch to the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, where

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

the anti-venine serum is manufactured and to various scientific workers in Europe and America for experimental purposes.

Biochemical Unit.—This Unit did valuable work for concentration of anti-plague serum, testing of proprietary Calcium Cyanide preparations, manufacture of anticyanide treatments and routine diagnosis of metabolic diseases, like diabetes, etc.

VETERINARY

Reports of contagious diseases were received from all districts in the Presidency proper, including the City of Bombay. The total number of attacks and deaths from all contagious diseases were 136,688 and 19,148 respectively. There was an increase of 40,574 over the number of attacks reported last year and was due to the widespread occurrence of Foot and Mouth disease.

There were 17,880 attacks and 8,876 deaths from Rinderpest against 36,556 attacks and 17,682 deaths in 1933-34. There were 2,058 outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease compared with 1,053 in the previous year. The number of animals involved was 106,558 and 561 died. Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts were badly affected.

Outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were reported from all districts except Bombay City and Suburban District, and the number of attacks and deaths reported was somewhat higher than that reported in the previous year, viz. 7,260 attacks and 6,445 deaths compared with 6,865 attacks and 5,745 deaths in 1933-34.

Two hundred and twenty-four outbreaks of Black Quarter were reported involving 1,368 attacks and 1,268 deaths. This is a slight decrease when compared to the figures for the previous year, when 278 reports were received and 1,653 deaths were recorded.

Anthrax was responsible for 638 attacks and 492 deaths.

In 460 villages affected with Rinderpest out of 566 attended, 67,563 head of cattle were protected by anti-rinderpest serum inoculation as against 85,126 in 681 villages last year. The mortalities among inoculated stock amounted to 81 compared to 6,495 among uninoculated stock. Ten thousand, six hundred and ninety-three head were protected by the inoculation of goat virus.

In 364 villages, 33,708 animals were inoculated with anti-haemorrhagic septicaemia serum and in 30 villages, 2,560 were vaccinated against the same disease.

There were 106 hospitals and dispensaries which treated 187,884 patients and dealt with 28,802 castrations. The members of the staff visited 7,202 villages and treated 56,851 animals for contagious diseases and 10,973 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 10,770 animals.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,74,893 of which Rs. 3,43,753 was met from Provincial revenues.

Sind.—Outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported from all districts of Sind. The total mortality was reported to be 5,428 against 5,986 last year. There were 48 attacks of Rinderpest involving 2,152 animals of which 940 died. Larkana District alone was responsible for 684 deaths. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was responsible for 1,637 attacks and 1,455 deaths, Foot and Mouth disease 7,317 attacks and 144 deaths. Dadu District reported 372 attacks and 107 deaths from Parasitic Gastritis.

At the 19 Veterinary Dispensaries which continued to be working, 27,402 in and out-patients were treated, as against 25,990 in the previous year. Two thousand and thirty animals were castrated at Veterinary Dispensaries, during the year under report, as against 2,286 in the previous year. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 1,882 villages, treated 5,845 animals for contagious diseases, 3,062 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 1,465 animals.

The expenditure of the department in Sind was Rs. 1,06,463 against Rs. 1,05,481 in the previous year.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER

The work of the Chemical Analyser to Government is connected with the protection of the public either by the examination of the data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of foodstuffs, water, etc. The total number of examinations undertaken by him during the year were 8,735 out of which 5,164 related to medico legal cases; 284 were samples of Government stores; 2,926 samples of the Excise Department and 361 samples of miscellaneous articles.

There were 628 cases of suspected human poisoning. Poison was detected in 274 cases involving 272 persons of whom 105 died. In 45 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 22.

Four hundred and forty-nine stain cases involving 2,188 articles were examined.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER

In addition to numerous examinations of samples of food-stuffs, sewage, etc., at the two Government Laboratories in Poona and Karachi 8,051 water samples were examined bacteriologically and 8,822 chemically.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

The total population of the six Mental Hospitals was 2,899 as compared with 2,895 in 1933. Admissions including readmissions numbered 647 males and 218 females during the year against 657 males and 221 females respectively in 1933. Of the 865 cases admitted for treatment 13 were Europeans and Eurasians, 75 Indian Christians, 526 Hindus, 192 Muhammadans and 59 belonged to other castes. Readmissions numbered 39 (30 males and 9 females). The daily average strength was 2,108 as compared with 2,045 in the previous year.

With a view to avoid overcrowding of the Mental Hospitals and to set free some additional accommodation, reciprocal arrangements with other provinces and Indian States were abrogated. Nevertheless on account of the rush of mental patients all the hospitals were still overcrowded. During the year under report 380 patients were discharged cured, 116 improved, 54 not improved and 50 were discharged otherwise. There were 159 deaths against 216 in 1933.

Deducting the receipts from paying patients, etc., the net expenditure was Rs. 3·15 lakhs against Rs. 3·32 lakhs in the previous year.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The Acworth Leper Asylum was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the aid of public donations. It provides for the segregation of pauper lepers committed under the Lepers Act, 1898, and accommodates 364 lepers—240 males and 124 females.

The Board of Management consists of 20 members of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and 12 are co-opted annually. The Asylum is in charge of a Resident Superintendent who acts under the orders of the Board.

The cost of maintaining lepers resident in Bombay City for more than 5 years is borne by the Municipality and that of all others by Government.

The Asylum maintains a sewage farm and lepers who wish to work are provided with employment thereon and paid a small allowance from the income thus derived.

The total number of persons treated in the Asylum during the year, was 562—425 males and 137 females. 55 deaths occurred during the year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,962.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The Asylum is situated about six miles to the south of Poona near the village of Kondhwa. It was established in the year 1913 by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to Lepers, which has its headquarters in London and which carries on most important work for sufferers from leprosy throughout India and other countries. The Asylum buildings were erected by the Mission with the assistance of a grant from Government. In 1935 a new wing was added costing about Rs. 27,000 with the help of funds provided by the Mission. The Mission provides without charge the services of a Superintendent and a Chief Medical Officer. A Subordinate Medical Officer, appointed locally, is in charge under the Superintendent.

Towards the maintenance of the Asylum, Government makes a monthly capitation grant, while the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and the Poona District Local Board make grants of a fixed annual amount. The total income including previous balance was Rs. 19,586 and the total expenditure Rs. 18,292.

The total number of patients at the end of the year ending 30th September 1935 was 150, made of 73 men, 70 women and seven children. Out of this number 78 were under special curative treatment. There were 11 deaths during the year.

A creche is maintained in the Asylum for untainted babies. There were three children in it at the end of the year.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL),
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

The report of the Association for the year 1934 showed that the total number of centres was reduced by one to 36, on account of difficulties incidental to administration and small attendance, but the number of patients treated showed a marked increase from 2,938 to 3,198. As usual a large number of patients attended intermittently and could not derive the full benefit from treatment.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL),
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

As a result of the treatment, absolute cures were recorded in 63 cases and clinical cures in 294 cases, while marked improvement was noticeable even in advanced cases. The expenditure during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 17,000.

• EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Only skilled labourers emigrate from the Ports of Bombay and Karachi and are recruited by authorised recruiting agents under agreements approved by Government.

During the year under report the total number of emigrants who signed agreements before the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and proceeded overseas was 852 while the number of those who returned after expiry of the period of contract and termination of their agreements was 265. The number of skilled workers who proceeded from the Port of Karachi was 429. Five emigrants returned to that Port during the year.

During the year under review, ten complaints were received by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, from emigrants against their employers. In two cases the complaints were found either wholly or partially well founded and the claims were admitted by their employers and the dues paid to the complainants. In three cases the complainants were not able to prove their case and it was found that the complaints were exaggerated. The other five were under investigation at the end of the year. The Protector of Emigrants, Karachi, received 15 complaints from employees against employers. One was settled by the Protector's office while the others were either under investigation or before arbitration at the close of the year.

The receipts in Bombay and Karachi amounted to Rs. 6,296 while the expenditure was Rs. 4,450.

There was neither immigration nor emigration of an abnormal nature during the year under report anywhere in the districts except the yearly exodus of agricultural labourers, who every year migrate to industrial centres in search of work on the termination of their harvesting season and return to their villages at the commencement of the monsoon. Even this seasonal migration was on a very small scale because there was very little demand for labour in the towns owing to depression in trade. The inflow of labour to the irrigated tracts from the non-irrigated parts of the districts during the sugarcane crushing season continued as usual, while forest contractors and owners of gins and presses at Nandurbar employed a good many people from Gujarat and the Deccan for cutting timber

and also as workers in their factories. Salt pans in Uran attracted labour from Gujarat. Some Muhammadans of the Broach, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts took their families to South Africa. In Sind, the Pathans and other hill tribes came down during the cold weather to the districts of Dadu and Larkana and were employed in the fields and on the canals. They migrated as soon as the hot weather set in. Some Punjabis have purchased lands and settled down for cultivation in Nawabshah District. Owing to chronic deficiency of water supply in the canals, there was a considerable exodus of agricultural labourers from Ubauro Taluka to the Bahawalpur State.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

DURING the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. In addition to the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Karachi, there are in the Presidency 30 Municipal Boroughs and 124 District Municipalities. The Municipal Boroughs are governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the district municipalities by the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They have power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. They have in addition power to raise loans, either from Government or in the open market, with the previous sanction of Government, for financing capital works of public utility. In the past, if the circumstances of a case required it and the local body was prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government rendered assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases, where the question of good water supply is of more than local importance, water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which

Government have made liberal grants. Owing to financial stringency Government have most reluctantly been compelled to discontinue the practice of assisting local bodies with grants. The expert advice of the officers of Government is, however, freely placed at the disposal of local bodies and reduced charges are levied by Government in the case of works of local bodies entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution. Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Government bear one-half of the cost of the Health Officers and one-third of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors in most cases. Municipalities are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

During the year under report the Kurla Municipality in the Bombay Suburban District was superseded—for maladministration—for three years with effect from 1st November 1934 and an I.C.S. officer was appointed as Administrator to exercise all the powers and perform the duties of the municipality. The period of supersession of the Broach and the Nandgaon municipalities having expired they were reconstituted. A portion of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, together with Kole-Kalyan village, was amalgamated with the Bandra Municipality and the remaining portion of the Notified Area Committee, viz., Tara area was amalgamated with the Juhu Municipality. The Andheri Notified Area Committee, together with some adjoining villages, was amalgamated with the Vile Parle Municipality. Their constitutions were also revised in view of the increase in their area and population. The period of supersession of the Navalgund and Kumta municipalities in the Southern Division was extended.

The aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities, excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt", increased from Rs. 210·43 lakhs to Rs. 222·74 lakhs, the increase being shared by all the divisions. The incidence of taxation was highest at Matheran (Rs. 15-7-2) and lowest at Dadu (Re. 0-6-6). The aggregate expenditure, including items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt", amounted to nearly Rs. 397 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs. The increase was shared by all the divisions, but there was a marked increase of Rs. 38 lakhs in the Northern Division, mainly contributed by the Ahmedabad Municipality. The loan liabilities of the various municipalities on account of loans at the end of the year stood at Rs. 97·8 lakhs, the Ahmedabad Municipality alone being responsible for Rs. 59·7 lakhs. Nearly Rs. 14 lakhs were repaid during the year.

MUNICIPALITIES

Government in reviewing the working of the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1933-34 remarked as follows :—

“In view of the financial stringency still affecting the resources both of Government and of the municipalities, there is little advance to record during the year.

“Municipalities in general are aware of the need for improvements and, as far as their finances permit respond to the popular demand for better conditions, but at present through lack of funds, very few are in a position to undertake ambitious schemes. Government note with satisfaction, however, cases where municipalities are ready to undertake their responsibility for improvements and to raise loan funds in the open market, rather than to remain inertly and uselessly soliciting grants-in-aid from provincial revenues.

“The most serious feature of municipal administration in the year under report is the increase in the arrears of rates, taxes and dues which remain uncollected. These have risen from Rs. 31·25 lakhs to Rs. 32·12 lakhs. Government must impress on all municipalities that, however distasteful a task to elected representatives the collection of arrears may be, yet failure to collect not only places an unfair burden on those rate-payers who do pay their dues, but it is a breach of faith with the municipal electors who have chosen their representatives to administer efficiently the local finances.

“In the future, Government will have very seriously to consider whether failure to undertake the obligatory duty of collection of arrears of municipal dues, will not have to be held adequate reason for supersession of any municipality so defaulting.

“Allied to this latter matter, is the reluctance of some municipalities to employ efficient and sufficiently paid staff. It appears to Government that much of the maladministration revealed in the reports of inspecting officers, is due to this, and that where municipal work is efficiently carried out, it will usually be found that the staff is adequate and granted reasonable conditions of service and protection from undue local pressure. This aspect of administration is earnestly commended to the attention of all municipalities.

“Government regret to observe that it is reported that the working of a number of municipalities is obstructed by the prevalence of party spirit and faction, on the prejudices of which, rather than on consideration of the public good, the administration is conducted. Government trust that improvement in this direction will be shown next year.

“ Government note with satisfaction the commendation bestowed by local officers on the administration of certain municipalities and the good relations preserved between the majority of municipalities and the officers of Government.”

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 319·33 lakhs as against Rs. 314·16 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 316·19 lakhs as against Rs. 325·52 lakhs. There was thus for the first time after four years of deficit a surplus of Rs. 3·14 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head for the year was Rs. 22-14-10 as against Rs. 22-7-7 in the preceding year.

The expenditure on Capital Works amounted to Rs. 5·55 lakhs. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 34·12 lakhs. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,665·35 lakhs. The total Sinking Fund investments amounted to Rs. 330·12 lakhs.

The general tax was raised from 11 to 12 per cent. during the year, the other taxes remaining unchanged. The net demand in respect of the property taxes was Rs. 272·75 lakhs and the collection Rs. 236·44 lakhs, leaving Rs. 36·31 lakhs outstanding at the close of the year.

The total income in respect of Improvement Schemes increased from Rs. 97·36 lakhs to Rs. 98·51 lakhs, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 110·11 lakhs to Rs. 112·36 lakhs, resulting in the deficit of Rs. 13·85 lakhs. Expenditure on Capital Works amounted to Rs. 1·30 lakhs. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 0·17 lakh. The total loan liabilities in respect of Improvement Schemes at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,721·51 lakhs. The total sinking fund investments amounted to Rs. 213·12 lakhs.

The total quantity of water received from Tansa and Vehar lakes was 32,622 million gallons, showing a daily average supply of 89·37 million gallons against 86·77 million gallons in the preceding year. No water was drawn from Tulsi and Powai lakes. Of the above supply 2·54 million gallons per day were given to the suburbs. The average daily supply to the city per head for all purposes increased from 72·67 gallons to 76·94 gallons.

The Fire Brigade answered 527 calls as against 496 in the previous year. Of the above calls 284 were in respect of fires, 6 for rescue operations and 84 false alarms. The number of lives lost on account of fire was 25 and the estimated loss of property was Rs. 11·01 lakhs.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Progress was maintained in primary education in spite of retrenchment. Although the number of municipal schools and classes decreased by one to 349, the number of pupils increased from 66,920 to 70,184. The total number of ordinary teachers was 2,077 against 2,175 in the preceding year, the proportion of teachers to pupils being 1 to 34·2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 31·41 lakhs against Rs. 32·01 lakhs in the preceding year. The average cost per pupil in the municipal schools was Rs. 44·3.

The city was free from any epidemic during the year and, despite a small increase in the mortality, the health of the city was normal. The number of live births again outnumbered deaths and was 33,724, which gives a rate of 29 per 1,000 of the population against 26·6 in the preceding year. The number of deaths during the year was 27,370, which gives a rate of 23·6 per 1,000 against 23·4 in the preceding year.

The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 24·27 lakhs square yards to 25·42 lakhs square yards and the rent thereof from Rs. 26·4 lakhs to Rs. 27·2 lakhs. The area remaining to be leased was 12·77 lakhs square yards against 13·83 lakhs square yards in the preceding year. The number of plots let during the year was 151, the area thereof being 119,829 square yards and the value Rs. 19·31 lakhs. Three plots were sold outright for Rs. 2,138. Six plots were resumed.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

The total revenue of the Karachi Municipality during the year increased from Rs. 34·89 lakhs to Rs. 39·06 lakhs while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 34·33 lakhs to Rs. 33·73 lakhs. There was a surplus of Rs. 5·33 lakhs as against 56 lakh in the preceding year. The recorded capital outlay on works stood at Rs. 206·72 lakhs, which included Rs. 110·07 lakhs on water and drainage works. The municipal debt stood at Rs. 78·29 lakhs against Rs. 79·39 lakhs in the previous year. A new loan for Rs. 5·50 lakhs was raised during the year.

The general health conditions of the city were satisfactory throughout the year. The total number of live births and still births registered during the year was 12,746 and 435 against 11,995 and 404 respectively in the previous year.

The number of deaths was 5,698 against 5,261 in the preceding year. The birth and death rates were 51·44 and 23 per 1,000 of the population against 48·41 and 21·23 in the previous year.

The Fire Brigade received 122 calls against 182 in the previous year. Of the above calls 54 were in respect of actual fires

and 58 were false alarms. The estimated loss by fire amounted to Rs. 71,000.

The actual expenditure on primary education in the year was Rs. 6,78,267 as against Rs. 6,80,321 in the preceding year. The number of municipal schools decreased from 134 to 127 due to the amalgamation of certain schools but the number of pupils in them increased from 15,617 to 16,188. The average cost per pupil in the municipal schools was Rs. 36-9-0 as against Rs. 38-2-0 in the previous year.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Every Local Board is presided over by a president who is elected from amongst the non-official members of the board. In addition, a vice-president is also similarly elected. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the local fund cess on Land Revenue, but there are other sources of revenue, such as proceeds of ferries, tolls on Local Board roads, quarrying fees, etc. The boards have also the power to levy, with the sanction of the Commissioner, such local taxes as a local authority is authorised to impose under section 80A (3)(a) of the Government of India Act. In addition, considerable grants are made by Government for education, the improvement of communications, water-supply, village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1933-34, Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the heads Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

	Government contribution	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	1,62,897	12,58,635
Civil Works ..	9,70,895	38,64,510

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the local fund cess and the cess on water rate must be spent on education.

The total number of District Local Boards was 28, the same as last year, while that of Taluka Local Boards decreased by two to 217, owing to the abolition of Pardi and Amod Taluka Local Boards as a result of abolition of the talukas. The total

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

membership also decreased from 4,339 to 4,328, of whom 3,329 were elected.

The aggregate income of the Boards, excluding the opening balance, increased from Rs. 188 lakhs to Rs. 194 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest in Thar Parkar District (Re. 0-10-3) and the lowest in the Panch Mahals (Re. 0-1-3). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 225 lakhs, as against Rs. 220 lakhs in the preceding year. About Rs. 41 lakhs were spent on water supply and public works.

Government in reviewing the administration of the Local Boards for the year 1933-34, remarked as follows :—

“The most important event of the year under report was the holding of Patils’ Darbars in each of the three Divisions by His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Sykes, viz., at Surat, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, at which the Village Improvement Scheme was formally inaugurated. Government are very glad to learn that the scheme is making progress, especially in the Central Division. It is expected that the scheme will result in the establishment and growth of efficient village panchayats in all the larger villages. It may be mentioned that after the close of the year under report the requisite rules under section 108 (1) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act have been sanctioned, and for aiding and fostering the growth of village panchayats Government obtained a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,600 during the year 1934-35, which they placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Divisions. For the year 1935-36 a provision of Rs. 22,000 has been made for this purpose. Government are glad to place on record that the administration of the district local boards in general continued to be satisfactory during the year and that some boards have sanctioned the levy of a Trades and Profession tax and others are seriously considering it. The audit reports show a general improvement in the administration, and in the system of maintaining accounts. Though some boards continue to request extra grants from Government, it is clear that the boards, in general, appreciate the present financial position and realize that for the discharge of their duty to provide education, communications, medical help, etc., they must in future depend more on their own resources and less on subventions from provincial funds.”

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Although the year 1934-35 showed no great recovery of international trade, it can at least be said that it was better

than its predecessor. The almost uninterrupted decline that commenced at the end of 1929 slackened off and there was evident a buoyant feeling that the trend of trade was in the process of returning to some kind of stability, though at a low and restricted level.

It is satisfactory to record that the combined measures taken by Government, the Port Trust and the two Railways in March 1934 to arrest the diversion of export cotton traffic from this port by reduction in charges amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum, were successful, as the exports of cotton during 1934-35 recorded an increase of 444,000 bales over the preceding year.

The trade of the port continued to suffer from diversion to the state-aided ports of Kathiawar. In regard to exports, the diversion has been arrested to some extent by the measures taken in regard to cotton, but it has been accentuated in regard to imports.

During the year under review, the Trustees continued their policy of granting relief to trade by reductions of rates and charges wherever possible.

The actual receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 243·87 lakhs, as against Rs. 245·37 lakhs in the preceding year. Owing to further economies effected in all departments the actual expenditure for the year was restricted to Rs. 246·76 lakhs, as against Rs. 245·34 lakhs in the previous year, a saving of Rs. 6·30 lakhs on the original estimate and Rs. 3·56 lakhs on the revised. The ratio of working expenses to revenue in the year under review was 51·12 per cent., an increase of about 2 per cent. on the previous year, which was due to the necessity of making a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs to Special Repairs and Renewal account and to enhanced Municipal taxation.

There was a deficit of Rs. 3,83,062 under General Account, which was met from the accumulated Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 93,846 under Pilotage Account, which was transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. After meeting the year's deficit, the Revenue Reserve Fund showed a balance of Rs. 50·32 lakhs, the actual market value being Rs. 44·82 lakhs. In addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amount to Rs. 633·83 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 33·69 lakhs have been set aside for special purposes, such as fire insurance, depreciation, and emergency replacements. Capital works financed out of Revenue Reserve during the

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

years 1916 to 1921 amounted to Rs. 47 lakhs. No capital loan has been raised for the past ten years, which constitutes a record in the history of the Trust. The capital balances in hand at the end of the year were Rs. 2·75 lakhs.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 5,441,000 tons, an increase of 169,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 58 per cent. and exports 42 per cent. of the total tonnage. The increase in tonnage was equivalent to 3 per cent. Imports increased by 6·6 per cent. and exports decreased by 1·1 per cent.

The fumigation of American Cotton imported into India through this Port was continued throughout the year, but the importations were on a considerably reduced scale, 14,623 bales as compared with 39,888 bales in 1933-34.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry-steamers) totalled 1,904 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,030,637 net register as against 1,913 vessels with a tonnage of 5,099,247 in the preceding year.

The dry docks were occupied during the year by 146 vessels as against 149 vessels in the preceding year. The total tonnage decreased to 489,027 tons, being 75,441 tons less than the previous year.

The Ballard Pier berth was used by 191 vessels during the year, and 298 postal and passenger trains were run to and from the station, connecting with the in-coming and out-going mail steamers and other large passenger liners. The additional passenger berth on the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall accommodated 50 vessels.

The Docks Hamallage (Labour) Department dealt with all demands for labour during the year and the attendance of the labourers continued to be satisfactory and was not affected by any industrial dispute. The average number engaged daily was 1,879 and the maximum employed on a single day was 3,227. The total volume of goods handled by Port Trust labour during 1934-35 amounted to 3,062,532 tons, the inclusive labour charges averaging 4·15 annas per ton as against 4·13 annas per ton in the preceding year.

At the bunders there was a substantial increase of 166,000 tons in import and export traffic, principally under coal, sand, dates and seeds.

On the land estates some 26,000 square yards of additional land were taken up on lease or yearly tenancy. The demand for residential sites on the old Cotton Green, Apollo Reclamation, which has been laid out as a first class residential area with

roads, drainage and a public garden, continued with keenness and six new plots were let on long lease during the year.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 1,391,000 tons as against 1,408,000 tons during 1933-34, the principal decreases being in seeds and fuel oil.

Capital expenditure during the year was restricted to essential works and amounted to only Rs. 1·69 lakhs.

The Board have recently arranged for a contract with the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., for the supply of electrical energy to the Port Trust at a rate substantially lower than the existing contract with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. On the present consumption of electrical energy by the Trust, a saving of about a lakh of rupees per annum will be effected when the new contract comes into operation after September 1935. This cheap rate of electrical energy has made it an economical proposition to drive electrically the hydraulic power plant at the docks and the pumps at the Merewether and Hughes Dry Docks, which are at present steam driven. When these schemes are completed, it is estimated that a further saving of about Rs. 1,05,000 per annum will accrue in working expenditure.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

During the year under report there was an improvement in the trade of the Port and the finances of the Port Trust. Strictest economy was however maintained.

The ordinary revenue receipts of the Trust for the year were Rs. 69·60 lakhs as against Rs. 61·94 lakhs in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 66·23 lakhs as against Rs. 65·71 lakhs. Out of revenue surplus of Rs. 3·37 lakhs Rs. 3·33 lakhs were transferred to the Reserve Fund which then stood at Rs. 52·15 lakhs. The total capital debt was Rs. 424 lakhs at the close of the year. A loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs was repaid during the year.

Imports increased from 724,000 tons to 781,000 tons, while the exports increased from 893,000 tons to 1,175,000 tons.

The number of steamers that entered the port was 900, with a total tonnage of 2,347,777 as against 850 and 2,201,878, respectively, in the previous year. Ten pilgrim ships embarked with 6,460 pilgrims for the Hedjaz and seven arrived with 6,326 pilgrims.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency is carried on by the following officers working under the orders of Government :—

Four Commissioners, 26 Collectors, one Deputy Commissioner and a varying number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers, with the exception of five holding the position of Collectors, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 49 Deputy Collectors. They are divided for purposes of pay into three grades and are generally District Deputy Collectors in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts, or Assistant Commissioners or Personal Assistants to Collectors.

A Collectorate contains on an average ten talukas each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government in the Presidency proper is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes ; the talati or the kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant ; the mahar, who is a kind of beadle ; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections.

The mahar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the

Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.

In charge of each taluka of a Collectorate there is an officer termed **MAMLATDAR** (or **MUKHTIARKAR** in Sind).

AN ASSISTANT or **DEPUTY COLLECTOR** is placed in revenue charge of a sub-division which contains on an average four talukas.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is in charge of the whole district. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue, the duties of administering the collection of excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind, exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the districts in their charge.

The annual **BUDGET** is presented to the Council during February. Previous to its presentation any new items and new schemes which Government propose to include in it are scrutinised by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members, the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. Its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D (3) of the Government of India Act, non-voted :—

(i) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(iv) salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependents of—

(a) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ;

(b) judges of the High Court of the Province ;

(c) the Advocate-General ;

(d) persons appointed before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, by the Governor-General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts ; and

(v) sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under this Act.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression “ salaries and pensions ” includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

All other items are voted. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject, the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

By Rule 33 of the Rules of the Legislative Council a Committee on Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the appropriation accounts of the province and the Report of the Accountant General thereon. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is *ex-officio* Chairman.

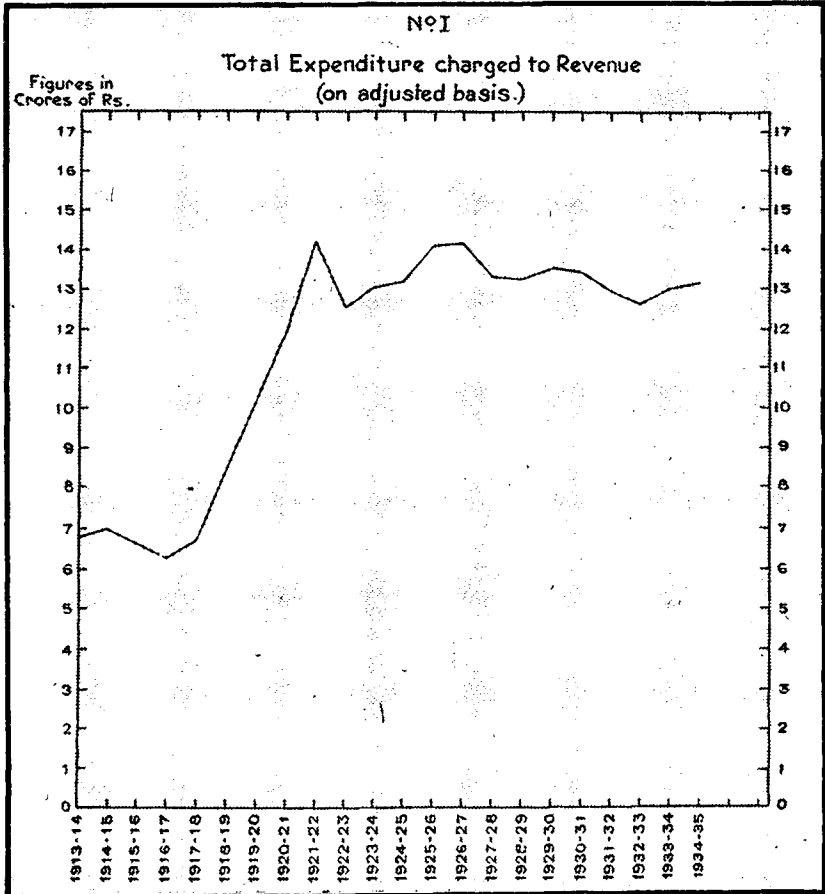
ACCOUNTS FOR 1934-35

The year 1934-35 opened with a balance of Rs. 113·76 lakhs, of which Rs. 75·01 lakhs were in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year, the closing balance stood at 156·44 lakhs, the amount in the Famine Relief Fund being the same.

The receipts in the revenue section amounted to Rs. 1428·9 lakhs, while the expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 1448·7 lakhs, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 19·8 lakhs against a revenue surplus of 17 lakhs in the previous year. The total

BOMBAY, 1934-35

receipts in the revenue section in 1934-35 were 32 lakhs less than in 1933-34 and the expenditure charged to revenue was more by 5 lakhs. The explanations for variations are given below.



Principal heads of revenue and irrigation heads.—Land revenue showed an increase of $72\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs but on the other hand the irrigation heads showed a decrease of $75\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The variations were due to the following reasons. Ordinary land revenue, including the portion of land revenue due to irrigation, is in the first instance credited to the land revenue head, and the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is subsequently adjusted by

transfer to irrigation heads. In the year 1933-34 the amount transferred to irrigation heads represented, as in previous years, the revenue realized during twelve months from 1st August 1933 to 31st July 1934, but in the accounts of 1934-35 the revenue realized during eight months only, viz., August 1934 to March 1935, was adjusted as it was decided that the accounts of the canal revenue in Sind should be adjusted with effect from 1935-36 according to the financial year, i.e. April to March, and not according to revenue year, i.e. August to July. For the purposes of comparison between 1933-34 and 1934-35 land revenue and irrigation heads should be taken together ; and it will be seen that the revenue was less by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the decrease being chiefly due to higher working expenses under XIII—Irrigation and larger suspensions and remissions.

The excise revenue realized during the year was 343 lakhs as against $364\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1933-34. The decrease was chiefly due to the reduction in consumption of country spirits and the postponement of recovery of part of the revenue which would have been realized during the year, owing to the introduction in the Town and Island of Bombay from 1st April 1935 of the system of payment of licence fees by instalments instead of in one lump sum.

The forest revenue for the year amounted to $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with $54\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1933-34. The betterment was due to the realisation of good prices for timber. The revenue under "Stamps" showed an increase of about 0·9 lakh due to the improvement of receipts under non-judicial stamps.

The receipts under "XVI—Interest" in 1934-35 amounted to 135·9 lakhs as compared with 138·8 lakhs in 1933-34. The decrease was due to the reduction of interest on loans to the Presidency Corporations owing to the reduction in the rate of interest sanctioned by the Government of India as a result of their conversion operations slightly counterbalanced by increases under "interest on loans and advances by Provincial Government" and "Miscellaneous".

The total receipts under "Civil Administration" showed a net decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The decrease was mainly under Education ($2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs) due to fall in recoveries of overpayments and in miscellaneous items, and Administration of Justice (0·9 lakh) due to smaller receipts from fees, fines and forfeitures. These decreases were partially counterbalanced by larger revenue under Jails, Agriculture and other heads.

There was a decrease of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under "XXX—Civil Works", mainly due to the fact that the part repayment (8 lakhs) during the year of the petrol tax money temporarily utilized in 1931-32 for ordinary repairs was taken in reduction of receipts under this head. The decrease of 12 lakhs under "Bombay Development Scheme" was due to the abolition of the cotton cess with effect from the beginning of the year and a fall in the recovery of rent from properties.

The revenue under "Receipts in aid of Superannuation" showed a decrease of 2 lakhs during the year, mainly due to the institution by more District Local Boards and Municipalities of provident or pension funds for their employees taken on loan from Government. The receipts under "XXXV—Miscellaneous" showed a net decrease of 0·8 lakh as compared with 1933-34, mainly on account of a fall in receipts from tobacco duty in Bombay City and the mofussil, partly counterbalanced by larger receipts under unclaimed deposits and under other items.

The "Extraordinary receipts" during the year amounted to Rs. $52\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with Rs. $33\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1933-34. The increase of 19 lakhs was due to larger receipt under land sales (15 lakhs) and under other items (4 lakhs). The receipts under other items included the balance in the Mounted Police Funds, cash balances of the Official Assignee's funds and surplus in the Provident Fund Account of the Office of the Official Assignee and payment by the Tata Power Company in connection with the restoration of communications in the Mulshi Valleys.

Expenditure.—The section "Direct demands on revenue" showed a reduction of about $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs as compared with 1933-34. The reduction in expenditure under "Land Revenue" of about a lakh was due to less expenditure under "Assignments and compensations" and to the non-adjustment of charges on account of the Assistant Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, as he ceased to do settlement work. The decrease of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under "Excise" was due to reduction in compensation payable to Indian States, and reduced expenditure under "Distilleries" and "Cost of opium supplied to Excise Department". The reduction in expenditure under "Forest" ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) was mainly due to less departmental expenditure on forest exploitation.

The increase of about 17 lakhs under "14-Interest on Irrigation Works" was due to larger receipts from the sale

of Lloyd Barrage lands (12 lakhs) and increase in surplus revenue from the Barrage area (5 lakhs), both of which were utilized towards the payment of interest charges on the scheme.

The expenditure under "15" and "15 (1)-Irrigation" was less by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs than in 1933-34. This was because the expenditure in 1933-34 had been inflated by special repairs to bunds in Sind and tanks in the Deccan and Gujerat on account of floods.

There was a reduction of 10 lakhs under "19-Interest" mainly due to the reduction in the rates of interest allowed by the Government of India as a result of their conversion operations.

Increases of expenditure under "Civil Administration" occurred principally under "24-Administration of Justice" ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), "33-Public Health" ($2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs), and "37-Miscellaneous Departments" (1.9 lakhs). The increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under "Administration of Justice" was mainly due to the provision made for the office of the Official Assignee, Bombay, which was converted into a Government Office. The increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under "Public Health" was mainly due to the debit of the Public Works establishment charges to this head as the works are now executed through the Public Works Department agency, and more expenditure under works. The increase of 1.9 lakhs under "Miscellaneous Departments" was due to larger grants-in-aid to district executive committees for village improvement schemes and to the transfer to these heads from "31-Education" of the expenditure in connection with the Reformatory Schools, Government Depressed Class Hostel, Poona, and special scholarships for depressed class boys in secondary schools.

The decrease of a lakh under "22-General Administration" was due to smaller expenditure on pay of officers in the Indian budget, owing to a larger number of officers being on deputation and on leave outside Asia.

The decrease of a lakh under "25-Jails" was mainly due to less expenditure on dietary and other contingent charges.

The decrease of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under "26-Police" was mainly due to the reduction in the temporary police force entertained in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

Under "45-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" there was an increase of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs due to larger expenditure under "Superannuation and retired allowances" (3 lakhs), "Equated payments of commuted value of pensions charged to capital" ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) and less amount of pensions transferred to Commercial Departments (1 lakh). The increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under "47-Miscellaneous" was mainly due to increased grants to local boards for their elections and to the payment made to the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, on account of the local fund cess due to the Board from the Limbdi Durbar.

Under "Extraordinary charges" there was a reduction of expenditure of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The expenditure on leave salary and travelling allowance to retrenched personnel was less during the year consequent on the slackening in retrenchments.

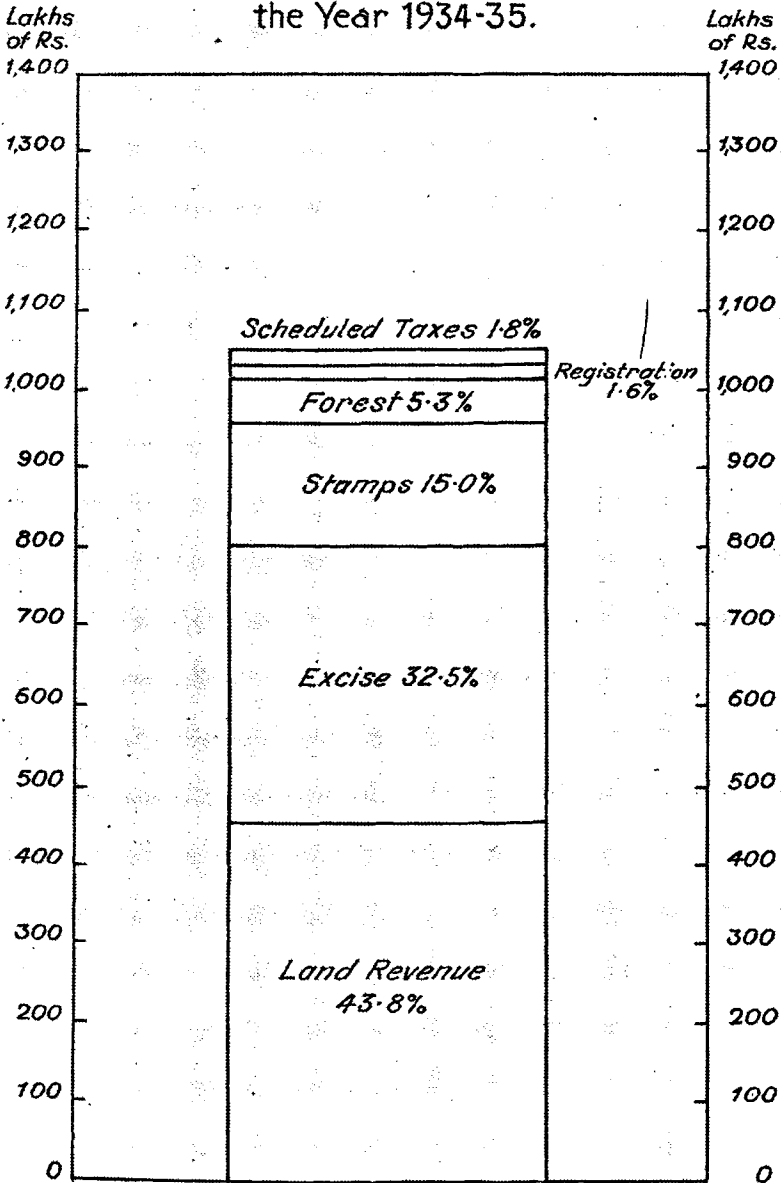
Debt Section.—In the year under review Rs. 153·49 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India for the following purposes :—

		Productive	Unproductive
		(Lakhs of Rupees)	
Lloyd Barrage	..	120·89	..
Other Irrigation purposes	..	3·74	11·13
Other purposes	..	0·80	14·06
Bombay Development Scheme	..	2·87	..
		128·30	25·19

The rate of interest was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on loans for productive purposes and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on loans for unproductive purposes.

Nº II.

Distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue for
the Year 1934-35.



BOMBAY, 1934-35

Statement showing Receipts in 1934-35

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue

Salt	..	..	..	..	4
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	4,57,46
Excise	..	..	..	..	3,43,04
Stamps	..	..	..	..	1,57,26
Forest	..	..	..	..	55,34
Registration	..	..	..	..	16,48
Scheduled Taxes	..	..	..	..	19,23

Total .. 10,48,85

Irrigation	..	..	..	..	— 7,93
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Debt Service

Interest	..	..	..	..	1,35,87
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Civil Administration

Administration of Justice	..	..	..	..	18,47
Jails and Convict Settlements	..	..	..	..	4,82
Police	..	..	..	..	7,21
Education	..	..	..	..	15,93
Medical	..	..	..	..	14,83
Public Health	..	..	..	..	20,23
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	5,04
Industries	..	..	..	..	13
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	..	..	16,06

Total .. 1,02,72

Civil Works

Civil Works	..	..	..	..	31,89
Bombay Development Scheme	..	..	..	..	8,12

Total .. 40,01

Miscellaneous

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	..	..	..	..	11,11
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	..	..	..	..	9,85
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	..	2,89
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	33,10

Total .. 56,95

Extraordinary Receipts	..	..	..	..	52,36
Receipts in England	..	..	..	..	3

Total, Revenue Section .. 14,28,86

ACCOUNTS FOR 1934-35
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Heads

Famine Relief Fund	11,11
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	44,42
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses ..	....
Deposits of Depreciation Reserves of Nasik Distillery ..	1,23
Suspense	2,27,64
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	68,61
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ..	1,53,49
Subventions from Central Road Development Account ..	19,95
Civil Deposits	4,69
Total, Debt Heads ..	5,31,14

Total Receipts	19,60,00
Opening Balance	1,13,76
Grand Total ..	20,73,76

Statement showing Expenditure in 1934-35

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

<i>Direct Demands on Revenue</i>	
Land Revenue	61,73
Excise	44,86
Stamps	2,27
Forest	30,50
Forest Capital Outlay	55
Registration	6,05
Scheduled Taxes	22
Total ..	1,46,18

*Irrigation Revenue Account and Capital Account
charged to Revenue*

Irrigation	1,53,40
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Debt Services

Interest	2,01,05
Interest on other obligations	1,98
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	17,04
Total ..	2,20,07

BOMBAY, 1934-35
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Civil Administration

General Administration	..	..	..	1,08,02
Administration of Justice	..	..	..	68,14
Jails and Convict Settlements	..	..	..	21,69
Police	..	..	..	1,73,87
Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	6
Scientific Departments	..	..	..	90
Education	..	..	..	1,79,11
Medical	..	..	..	45,82
Public Health	..	..	..	26,06
Agriculture	..	..	..	26,06
Industries	..	..	..	4,35
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	..	6,67
Total				6,60,75

Civil Works

Civil Works	..	..	..	88,68
Bombay Development Scheme	..	..	..	3,31
Total				91,99

Miscellaneous

Famine	..	..	..	2
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	..	..	..	91,47
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenue.	..	..	..	79
Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	11,68
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	28,37
Total				1,32,33

Extraordinary Charges	..	..	..	1,05
Expenditure in England	..	..	..	42,90

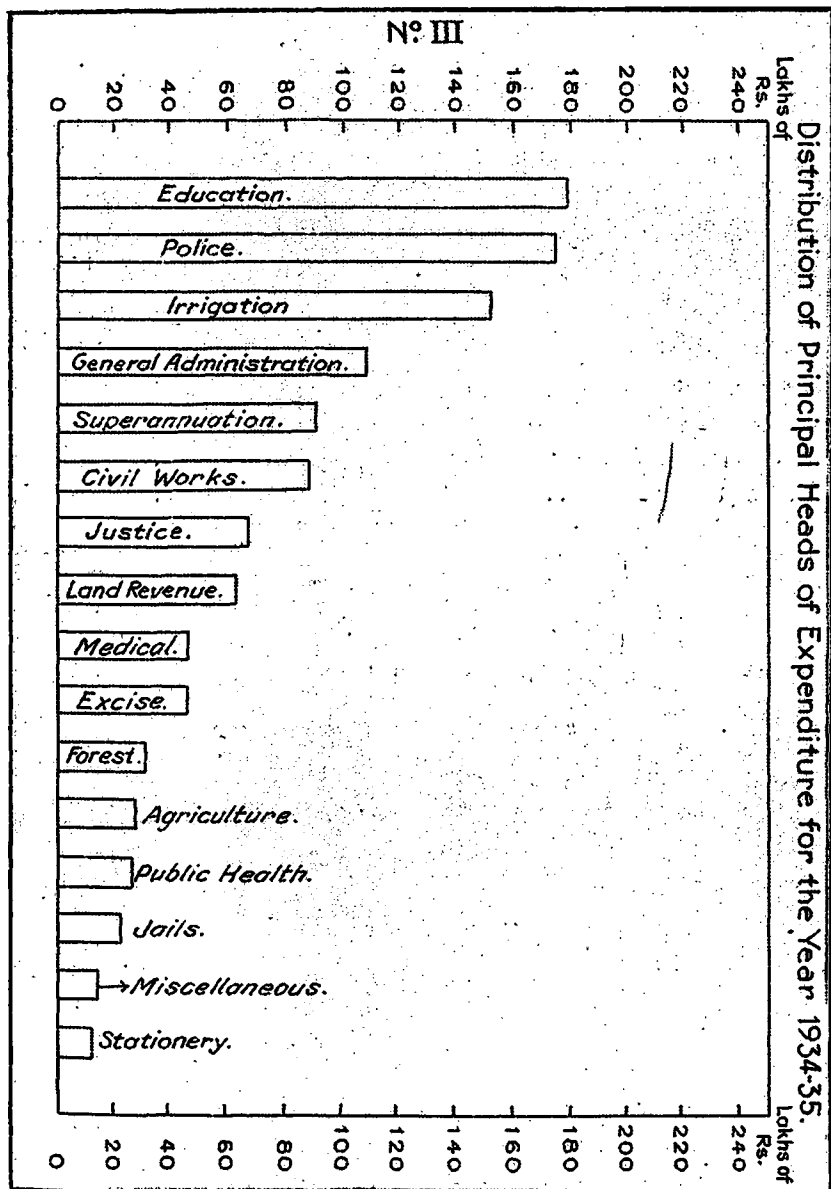
Total, expenditure charged to Revenue .. 14,48,67

Capital Account not charged to Revenue

Construction of Irrigation Works	..	..	..	1,12,72
Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	..	..	..	35
Bombay Development Scheme	..	..	..	-75
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	..	..	..	2,07
Other Provincial Works not charged to Revenue	..	..	..	-2,11
Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions	..	..	..	10,09
Payments to retrenched personnel	..	..	..	-37

Total, Capital Account not charged to Revenue .. 1,22,00

ACCOUNTS FOR 1934-35



BOMBAY, 1934-35

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Heads

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	..	..	7,21
Famine Relief Fund	..	..	11,11
Deposits of Depreciation Fund of Government Presses	..	..	10
Deposits of Depreciation Reserves of Nasik Distillery	..	..	7
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	1,99
Suspense Account	..	..	2,21,79
Sinking Fund Investment Account	..	..	29,73
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	..	..	5,26
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	..	..	56,86
Miscellaneous Government Account	..	..	5,05
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	..	..	3,39
Civil Deposits	..	..	4,09
Total, Debt Heads			3,46,65
Total, Disbursements			19,17,32
Closing Balance			1,56,44
Grand Total			20,73,76

LAND REVENUE

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

	Demand	Collections	Suspensions	Remissions
Northern Division	129·20	78·66	32·58	16·36
Central Division	179·70	176·16	1·53	1·85
Southern Division	131·07	99·85	19·49	11·55
Sind	192·77	142·26	6·57	31·59
Bombay Collectorate	8·61	8·23	.....	.....
Total	641·35	505·16	60·17	61·35

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Department revenue falls under the three heads noted below :—

- (1) XXX-Civil Works—Central.
- (2) XXX-Civil Works—Provincial.
- (3) VIII-Military Engineer Services.

The revenue under (1) and (2) above, which consists of rents of buildings, water supply, ferry receipts, tolls on roads, etc., amounted to approximately Rs. 1* lakh and Rs. 32 lakhs, respectively, compared with Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh and Rs. 40 lakhs, respectively, during the previous year.

The revenue under (3) above, which consists of payments for miscellaneous items such as fines, refunds, unclaimed deposits, etc., amounted to about Rs. 25,000, i.e., the same as in the previous year.

* Includes Rs. 30,589 on account of Western India States Agency and Rs. 321 on account of Gujarat States Agency.

EXCISE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

In spite of the improvement in the toddy revenue during the year, the gross excise revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 20 lakhs from Rs. 328 lakhs to Rs. 308 lakhs, mainly under country spirit, hemp drugs and opium. The extent of this decrease however was more apparent than real. 82 per cent. of the decrease was due to the postponement of the recovery of three-fourths of the total country spirit license fees and one-sixth of the total toddy license fees in Bombay, necessitated by the introduction of the monthly instalment system of payment instead of the recovery of the full amount at once. The real decrease in gross revenue was about 3·5 lakhs, which was chiefly due to smaller receipts under still head duty in Bombay and the urban areas of the districts of Poona, Dharwar, Sholapur and Surat, owing to trade depression and high selling rates which told upon the extent of custom by the average consumer and a decrease in receipts from opium and hemp drugs on account of declining sales. But for the lowering of still-head duty rates, the decline under country spirit might have been greater. For similar reasons the real reduction in net revenue was Rs. 1·19 lakhs, i.e., only ·4 per cent.

The expenditure for the year exclusive of compensation paid to Indian States, the Bombay Municipality and the District Local Boards was Rs. 32·20 lakhs against Rs. 32·45 lakhs in

the previous year, the small decrease being mainly due to decreased expenditure under the heads "Pay of officers and establishment" and "Contingencies and Special Charges other than rewards".

The revenue under country spirit amounted to Rs. 146·39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 168·91 lakhs in the previous year. The ration fixed for 1934-35 was the same as that for 1933-34. The total consumption of country spirit decreased by 1,865 proof gallons to 1,044,247 proof gallons. There was however noticeable increase in consumption in the West and East Khandesh districts due to reduction in still-head duty rates, low selling prices owing to competition among rival licensees and vigilance shown by the Excise staff in suppressing abkari offences, particularly in criminal areas, while in Thana District it was due to lowering of selling prices on account of competition among licensees and to the strenuous efforts made by the Excise staff for the detection of excise offences. The most noticeable decrease occurred in the Town and Island of Bombay, Poona, Dharwar, Surat, Sholapur and Bombay Suburban District. In Bombay the decrease was due to continuous trade depression, unemployment and closure of certain textile mills due to strikes in April and May 1934, while in other districts it was due to the general trade depression.

The revenue under toddy amounted to Rs. 63·76 lakhs as against Rs. 59·85 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of toddy sold during the year was 125 lakhs gallons as against 121 lakhs gallons sold during the previous year. The total number of trees tapped for the sale of toddy increased from 404,031 in the previous year to 414,386. The increase in consumption was shared by all districts except Thana, Ratnagiri and East Khandesh and the Town and Island of Bombay, and was partly due to competition among the licensees in urban areas and consequent lowering of selling prices and partly to the opening of additional shops and booths.

The total revenue under foreign liquor showed an increase of Rs. 1·16 lakhs which was due mainly to the increase in fixed fees for Refreshment Rooms and Hotels and realizations from disposal of "on" shops by the auction-cum-tender system in the Town and Island of Bombay. There was a decrease of Rs. 47,424 in the realizations from duty due to the reduction of duty on Indian-made spirit contained in spirituous medicinal preparations from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 per proof gallon, and also to decrease in the imports of Indian-made potable foreign liquors and reduction in the rate of excise duty on Indian-made

EXCISE

beer. There was a decrease in consumption of potable spirit mainly due to the high selling prices consequent on the continuance of the enhanced rates of both Excise and Customs duties. The decrease in fermented liquors was due to the raising of the rate of assessment on sales from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-6-0 per dozen quart bottles. It was also due to the reduced resources of the people on account of trade depression and unemployment and to the greater use of masala, i.e., spiced country liquor, and toddy in place of foreign liquor. There was a small increase in the sale of denatured spirit due to its greater use in arts and industries.

The revenue from intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 17·86 lakhs as against Rs. 19·24 lakhs in the previous year. The consumption of ganja, bhang and charas was 24,576 ; 8,575 and 6,632 seers during the year as against 25,097 ; 8,511 and 7,425 seers respectively in the preceding year. There was a noticeable decrease in the consumption of ganja in Dharwar, Sholapur, Poona, Nasik and the Town and Island of Bombay due to trade depression, unemployment and high selling prices. There was however an increase in other districts, the most noticeable being in Kaira, Bijapur, Satara, and Ahmednagar, partly due to the opening of new shops and partly to the lowering of selling prices owing to competition among licensees, but it was not sufficient to make up the deficit. The decrease in the consumption of charas in Ahmedabad City and the Town and Island of Bombay was due to trade depression and unemployment.

The Excise opium revenue was Rs. 21·79 lakhs as against Rs. 22·88 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit to Government from the issue of opium from the depôts was Rs. 9·10 lakhs as against Rs. 9·72 lakhs in the previous year. The sales of opium were 16,119 seers against 17,325 seers in the previous year, the decrease being due to high selling prices charged by licensees, low prices for agricultural produce and realization by the younger generation of the evils of opium eating.

The total number of cases detected was 9,917 against 8,380 in the preceding year. Of these 9,389 related to liquor, 438 to hemp drugs and 90 to cocaine, as against 7,887 ; 388 and 105 respectively in the previous year. The number of opium cases detected was 220 against 269 in the preceding year.

Offences relating to illicit distillation showed an increase as compared with the preceding year. The increase was mainly in the districts of West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Bijapur

and Thana and was chiefly due to the vigilance and greater exertions on the part of the Excise staff. The cases detected showed the extent of crime prevailing in some districts in spite of the increase in the strength of liquor sold and the reduction in still-head duty rates. Some cases of illicit distillation were detected also in the Town and Island of Bombay where there are ample facilities for obtaining licit liquor. To combat the evil of illicit distillation the additional shops which were opened during 1933-34 were continued during the year and the rates of still-head duty were reduced in certain criminal and illicit distillation areas. One of the measures adopted to check illicit distillation is the appropriation for the use of the Nasik Distillery of the bulk of the mahura flowers produced in British territory. Besides the purchase of such mahura flowers much of the kaju fruit grown in the Ratnagiri District was utilised for distilling kaju liquor at the Chowka Distillery. These measures have met with some success in the replacement of illicit liquor by licit liquor in certain illicit distillation and importation areas.

SIND

The total excise revenue of Sind, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 31·97 lakhs as against Rs. 30·31 lakhs in the preceding year. Foreign liquor, country spirit, opium and hemp drugs mainly contributed to the increase.

There was an increase in the imports of foreign liquors during the year. The imports of fermented liquors increased from 6·19 lakhs gallons to 6·87 lakhs gallons, due to increased import of bulk and bottled beer from the United Kingdom and of bottled beer from the Netherlands. There was a decrease in the imports of potable spirits from 1·21 lakhs gallons to 1·17 lakhs gallons due to surplus stock of the previous year. The imports of non-palatable spirits also decreased from 34,000 gallons to 31,000 gallons. Increased production of spirits in India and the imposition of heavy vend fee on denatured spirit checked the imports of rectified spirit from Java for denaturation. The consumption of fermented liquors decreased from 2·25 lakhs gallons to 2·10 lakhs gallons.

The consumption of country spirit increased from 99,429¹/₂ proof gallons to 108,899 proof gallons, due to lowering of selling prices as a result of competition. The issues from the warehouses amounted to 108,140 proof gallons as against 100,817 proof gallons in the previous year.

The sales of toddy further increased from 29,911 gallons to 48,255 gallons owing to its cheapness. The issues of opium

EXCISE

from Government depôts amounted to 4,802 seers as against 4,478 seers in the previous year. The increase was noticeable in the desert area where the consumption of illicit opium is gradually diminishing on account of opening of more shops and reduction in the issue price of opium. The sales of ganja, bhang and charas amounted to 158, 59,330 and 8,752 seers as against 248, 60,201 and 7,898 seers, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of offences detected during the year was 508 under the Abkari Act and 76 under the Opium Laws as against 444 and 81 respectively in the preceding year.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department in Sind chargeable to 6, Excise was Rs. 2·78 lakhs as against Rs. 2·83 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was due to the suspension of three Inspectors.

CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

THE control of Public Instruction of all kinds is exercised by Government chiefly through the Director of Public Instruction. In the case of Art and Industrial and Technical Education, the control is however exercised through the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Director of Industries, respectively. Questions relating to Higher Education are dealt with directly by Government through the University. The five Divisional Inspectors are directly responsible to the Director of Public Instruction for supervision over all Primary schools, the administrative control of all Government institutions (except Colleges) and the control and inspection of all Anglo-Vernacular schools, training institutions for primary teachers and other special schools under the Educational Department. The general control of Technical and Industrial education lies with a Committee of Direction composed of officials and non-officials.

The University alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised by Government. It also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching. Affiliated to the University are the Colleges, which prepare students for the University examinations.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920, provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the Colleges come the *High Schools*, usually at least one, either Government or aided, at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination which is now controlled directly by the University.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the *Middle Schools* which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of *Primary Schools* both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, *viz.*,

INSTRUCTION

the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the Vernacular Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad.

For *technical and industrial education*, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is now recognised as the central technological institution for the Presidency, the Workshop classes of the College of Engineering, Poona, the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools there are six special committees; one known as the Provincial School Book Committee for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular School Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu.

The Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was constituted during the year as a result of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference on the education of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Community in India.

EDUCATION

[The figures in the summary relate to institutions in British Districts only]

Institutions and Pupils.—The total number of educational institutions increased by 197 to 16,927, and the number of pupils in them by 47,850 to 1,422,146.

Out of a total of 26,859 towns and villages, 10,658 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·6 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·51 as against 9·24 in the preceding year. The corresponding percentages of female scholars to the female population were 3·21 and 3·05 respectively.

The total number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 48,923 to 1,381,447. Of these, 1,040,291 were Hindus, 239,554 Muhammadans, 40,298 Indian Christians, 18,177 Parsis, 5,743 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The rest numbered 37,384, and comprised 32,632 Jains, 1,614 Sikhs, and 3,138 Jews and others.

Expenditure.—Direct expenditure on public instruction increased by about Rs. 8·6 lakhs to Rs. 360·9 lakhs, and indirect expenditure by about Rs. 4·1 lakhs to Rs. 49·9 lakhs. The total expenditure on public instruction thus amounted to Rs. 4,10,86,354, and was met from the following sources :—

		Amount Rs.	Percentage
Government funds	.. ..	1,76,43,547	43·0
Board funds	.. ..	76,48,595	18·6
Fees	.. ..	1,02,45,250	24·9
Other sources	.. ..	55,48,962	13·5
Total ..		4,10,86,354	100·0

Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 199 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. Expenditure on buildings in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 9·1 lakhs.

University.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination increased by 567 to 14,958, of whom 5,611 or 37·5 per cent. passed. Of the 2,052 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts, 1,225 or 59·7 per cent. passed. The number of successful candidates at the B.A. examination held in October 1934, and in April 1935, was 1,111 as against 963 in the preceding year. In examinations for Professional degrees, excluding the Medical examinations, there were 756 successful candidates. The total expenditure of the University as distinct from the individual colleges and the two Departments of the University itself was over Rs. 13 lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The number of students in the 17 Arts Colleges (excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology) increased by 903 to 11,312, of whom 1,082 were women as against 965 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges was over Rs. 24 lakhs.

Professional Colleges.—The total number of students in Professional Colleges increased by 112 to 3,340 (excluding the 17 students of the University School of Technology), of whom 1,222 were reading for Law, 1,089 for Medicine, 377 for Engineering, 153 for Agriculture, 402 for Commerce, and 97 were reading for the B.T. degree.

Education in Art.—There were 540 students in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, of whom 101 attended the Reay Art Workshops. The School of Drawing and Design at Ahmedabad, had 31 students and that at Surat 73.

EDUCATION

Technical and Industrial Education.—The number of these schools increased by 2 to 52 and the pupils in them by 108 to 3,299. The expenditure also increased by Rs. 38,609 to Rs. 5,59,952.

Secondary Education.—The number of secondary schools increased by 43 to 757 and the pupils in them by 9,300 to 142,892. The following table gives separate details for high and middle schools :—

				Number of Schools	Number of Pupils
High Schools for	{ Boys	..	..	255	95,826
	{ Girls	..	..	65	25,332
Middle Schools for	{ Boys	..	..	393	17,468
	{ Girls	..	..	44	4,266
Total				757	142,892

The expenditure on secondary schools increased by over Rs. 4½ lakhs to about Rs. 93 lakhs.

Primary Schools.—The number of primary schools for boys increased by 84 to 12,933 and the number of pupils in them by 30,074 to 1,018,043. The number of primary schools for girls increased by 30 to 1,797, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 8,244 to 188,839. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools for boys and girls was 292,836, an increase of 13,536. The following table gives details of primary schools by management :—

			Schools	Pupils
Government	..	..	34	4,598
District Local Board	..	..	10,241	696,573
Municipal	..	..	1,748	342,456
Aided	..	..	2,506	153,252
Unaided	..	..	201	10,003
Total ..			14,730	1,206,882

The total direct expenditure on primary education was Rs. 199·3 lakhs as against Rs. 199·4 lakhs in 1933-34. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 110·6 lakhs was met from Government funds, Rs. 14·6 lakhs from District Local Board funds, Rs. 48·1 lakhs from Municipal funds, Rs. 7·0 lakhs from fees, and Rs. 19·0 lakhs from other sources.

There were 114 night schools attended by 4,696 pupils.

Training Institutions.—There were 11 Training Institutions for Men and 21 for Women with 713 and 825 students respectively. Of the 32 Training institutions, 15 with 867

students were under public management and 17 with 671 students were under private management.

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 4,006 to 239,554, of whom 56,190 were girls. The number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges increased by 64 to 687, but that in Professional Colleges decreased by 3 to 216. In secondary schools the number of pupils increased by 802 to 14,392 and in primary schools by 3,421 to 221,455. In special schools however the number decreased by 278 to 2,804.

Intermediate and Backward Hindus.—The following table gives the number of pupils under instruction in Recognised institutions :—

		1934-35	1933-34
<i>Intermediate—</i>			
Marathas	.. .. .	173,483	164,108
Cultivating classes (Kunbis, Kolis, etc.)	.. .. .	206,527	198,631
Artisans	.. .. .	99,589	96,054
Lingayats	.. .. .	78,706	77,846
	Total ..	558,305	536,639
<i>Backward—</i>			
Scheduled classes	.. .. .	75,120	73,420
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	.. .. .	26,393	25,211
Other Backward classes	.. .. .	39,307	39,683
	Total ..	140,820	138,314

Reformatory Schools.—The administrative control of the Reformatory schools in this Presidency was transferred to the Backward Class Officer from 1st April 1934.

Of the three Reformatory schools, the one at Yeravda (Poona), with 191 pupils, is maintained by Government, while the David Sassoon Reformatory, Bombay, with 358 pupils, is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys' Home, Bombay, with 79 pupils, is managed by the Salvation Army Mission.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

At the end of the year under report, there were 191 boys in the Reformatory School as against 207 in the previous year ; their ages, on admission, ranging from 9 to 16 years. Of these 73 were Muslims, 111 Hindus, five Indian Christians and two others. Literary, moral, as well as progressive industrial training was imparted to the inmates.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

The general behaviour of the juveniles in the school was satisfactory and there was no escape during the year. The number of boys discharged was 111. The health of the inmates was satisfactory.

Deducting actual receipts of Rs. 2,352, the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 36,960. The net average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 202.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The total number of books registered during the year decreased by 203 to 2,484. Of the books published 618 were in Marathi, 592 in Gujarati, 232 in Sindhi, 281 in English, 109 in Kanarese, 187 in Urdu, 59 each in Hindi and Classical languages, six in other dialects, four in Punjabi, one each in Malayalam and Burmese and 335 in more than one languages.

Of the total number of publications the "Miscellaneous" works numbered 741, while "Poetry" and "Religion" numbered 447 and 266 respectively.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY

During the year 1934 there was a further decrease in membership and consequently in income. The total number of resident and non-resident members on 1st January 1935 was 370 and 144 respectively as against 372 and 153 in the previous year.

The issue of books and periodicals during the year amounted to 61,094, of which 14,661 were new books, 27,549 periodicals and 18,884 old books. The largest issue, 16,287 books, was under fiction, politics and biography coming next in order. The total number of volumes added was 1,456, of which 1,001 were purchased and 455 presented. Sixty-six coins were added to the coin cabinet of the society. The society also received 552 treasure trove coins for examination during the year. The total expenditure of the society was about Rs. 30,000.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

As in the previous year the Museum was kept open for 313 days; but the attendance of visitors increased from 1,032,288 to 1,090,503, the daily average being 3,484 against 3,298 in the preceding year. The steady increase in the attendance maintained during the past few years bears testimony to the increasing popularity of the museum as a centre of attraction particularly for those who reside in the northern part of the city.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA, BOMBAY

As in the previous year, the number of visitors averaged over 2,000 a day on the free days. The construction of the extension to the Museum building is nearing completion. But a considerable amount of spade work will have to be done in connection with the lay-out of the exhibition galleries before the extension is opened to the public.

As the Curators of the Sections were making preliminary plans for displaying exhibits in the new galleries, major improvements to the existing collections were not undertaken but several noteworthy additions were made to them.

Some members of the staff of the Natural History Section carried out surveys in India and Burma, with a view to collecting mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish for the Museum collection.

Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari very generously presented his interesting collection of copies of the Ajanta frescoes to the Museum.

The iconographical Section was considerably enriched by the addition of no fewer than 60 icons of the Vaishnavite, S'aivite and Sakta schools.

The Persian and Arabic inscriptions on the arms and armour of the Sir Ratan Tata Art collection were translated and a catalogue of the inscriptions printed. An exhaustive catalogue of the coins of Sultans of Gujerat in the collections of this and other Museums was also prepared.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

The total number of visitors during the year under review was 194,000 of whom about 75,000 were ladies for whom Fridays were as usual reserved.

Notable additions during the year were three statues of Vishnu, Surya and Goddess Uma from Bengal. A relief model of old Bombay and its suburbs was purchased. An old manuscript of the Quran was presented by Dr. Said, while 60 silver and 27 bullion coins were presented by various provincial Governments. A catalogue showing all the collections in the Museum was prepared.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

THE Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Church of India and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate diocese. The diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency proper except the districts of Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. These districts were removed in 1929 from the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay, and a separate diocese of Nasik was constituted, though the two Chaplaincies of Deolali and Ahmednagar are still served by Chaplains on the Bombay cadre, and all matters connected with Government Churches and Cemeteries and Ecclesiastical Establishments in these districts continue to be administered by the Bishop and Archdeacon of Bombay. The diocese of Bombay also includes Aden and the Western India States, the Gujerat States, Baroda, Kolhapur and the Deccan States, the Mewar Hilly Tracts in the State of Udaipur and the States of Dungarpur and Sirohi in Rajputana. Sind was transferred to the diocese of Lahore in 1877.

The Right Reverend R. D. Acland, M.A., Bishop of Bombay, and the Venerable W. Ashley-Brown, L.Th., Archdeacon, were on duty throughout the year. The Reverend E. Bannister was on duty as Bishop's Chaplain up to 23rd December 1934 when he proceeded on leave. Thereafter the Domestic Chaplaincy remained vacant.

The year opened with 12 Chaplains on duty and four on leave. The Bishop held 19 confirmations during the year. The number of persons confirmed was 372. The Bishop consecrated the cemetery at Rajkot during the year. All the Churches and cemeteries inspected by the Bishop were in good repair. The Reverend Canon C. S. Rivington died during the year.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837 and the sanctioned number of Chaplains on the Bombay cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is two.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

The Reverend M. W. McCaul officiated as Presidency Senior Chaplain till 10th November 1934 on which date he was relieved by the Reverend J. W. Ingram who continued in that office till the 14th of February 1935 being relieved by the Reverend D. F. Mackenzie, the permanent Presidency Senior Chaplain, who continued from then onwards.

The other places outside Bombay, where Government or non-Government Chaplains were stationed were Poona and Kirkee, Karachi, Quetta, Belgaum, Aden, Mhow, Nasirabad, Nagpur and Kamptee.

STATIONERY

During the year under report the closing balance of the Stationery Branch amounted to Rs. 1·22 lakhs as against Rs. 1·66 lakhs in the preceding year. The total cost of issues to Government presses amounted to Rs. 2·12 lakhs as against Rs. 2·37 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure on stationery supplied to various Departments of Government increased from Rs. 3·96 lakhs to Rs. 4·04 lakhs as a result of larger supply of typewriters.

Publication Branch.—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 72,400 as against Rs. 73,382 in the previous year. The value of maps issued was Rs. 3,433.

Government Central Press, Bombay.—The work in the caseroom, both by hand and machine, improved, though there was some small decrease under Lino. In the printing section the total outturn decreased by about 16 lakhs foolscap impressions, though the hand presses showed some small improvement. In the bindery there was a slight rise under some operations as against slight decrease under others. Taken as a whole the outturn of the Press showed a rise of 4·5 per cent. whereas the manufacturing cost decreased by 0·09 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

The receipts due to chargeable work, including work done for the Central Government, amounted to Rs. 43,000 as against Rs. 58,000 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the

STATIONERY

Press was Rs. 6·67 lakhs as against Rs. 6·78 lakhs in the previous year.

Yerauda Prison Press.—The sanctioned strength of the paid establishment was 49, exclusive of the two temporary compositors for Government House work during the Poona season. The working strength of convicts at the close of the year was 144 and the daily average was 142. The outturn as a whole showed an increase of about 3 per cent. over the previous year, while the cost of production went down by 2 per cent. The total receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 99,000 as against Rs. 87,000 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 2·02 lakhs.

Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi.—The outturn under stereo casting, printing on machine, ruling, paging, perforating, folding, gathering, collating, wire-stitching, casing-in and envelope-making increased, while there was a fall under hand composing, inseting and eyeletting. Embossing recorded an outturn of 10,200 against nil in the previous year. The total receipts of the Press for chargeable work, including the work done for the Central Government, amounted to Rs. 23,000, while that on account of "55-Construction Works—Lloyd Barrage" amounted to Rs. 13,000. The total expenditure of the Press was Rs. 1·26 lakhs.

Government Photozinc Press, Poona.—The work turned out in the printing branch during the year was 997,393 machine pulls costing about Rs. 36,000 and 63,637 hand pulls costing about Rs. 19,000. Other branches turned out work costing about Rs. 79,000. The total cost of work done in the Press was Rs. 1·35 lakhs. The total amount realised from private work done in the Press was Rs. 19,000.

The Government Photo Registry also continued to work well. There was a larger demand for extra copies and prints as well as for larger size copies.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—The total expenditure incurred on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme during the year 1934-35 amounted to Rs. 2,22,987, including the sum of Rs. 40,954 expended on repairs. Approximately seven lakhs cubic feet of building debris, obtained free of cost, were deposited in Block No. 7 at a cost of Rs. 4,497. The construction of a road 48 feet wide, with two foot paths 7 feet and 10 feet wide respectively running from the South end of Cuffe Parade to the South end of Block V was in progress. Drainage and public lighting facilities on the road were being provided, the work being

carried out by the Bombay Municipality at the cost and on behalf of Government. The work of providing a sewerage scheme in Blocks I and II, with two ejector stations, was also undertaken by the Bombay Municipality at the cost of Government. The sanitation and anti-malarial works were continued. The work of planting trees along a portion of the Marina and Church Gate Street Extension was in progress. The total realization from the sale of surplus stores and plant and temporary structures during the year amounted to Rs. 81,000.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

Out of 16,557 tenements including shops, the number occupied at the end of March 1935 was 7,912 as compared with 7,343 at the close of the previous year. The beginning of the year 1934-35 synchronised with a big general strike of the mill operatives which coming as it did on the top of acute economic depression and widespread unemployment adversely reacted on the tenancies in the Development Department Chawls. The situation had been rendered worse by the closing down of mills of the Currimbhoy and Sassoon groups but the calling off of the strike towards the end of June 1934 eased matters and since then the return of many mill operatives to Bombay has led to an increase in the number of occupied rooms. The scale of rents for single room tenements at the four centres remained unchanged throughout the year.

There was no increase in the number of shops occupied during the year which remained at 151 out of 330. In order to give temporary relief to the shopkeepers in the present state of depression, the rents of the shops were reduced by 10 per cent. at Worli and by 5 per cent. at other centres.

The rents collected amounted to Rs. 5,58,777 out of the assessed amount of Rs. 5,65,911, showing a recovery percentage of 98·7 as against 98·6 in the previous year. During the year 1,069 tenants involving a rent of Rs. 12,308 absconded as compared with 1,581 involving Rs. 14,813 in the preceding year. Out of the former amount Rs. 3,729 were recovered. Arrears amounting to Rs. 11,474 were written off during the year as against Rs. 8,366 last year. The increase is accounted for by the accumulated arrears due from absconders during the mill strike.

The sanitation of the chawls was reported to be satisfactory. There were 852 deaths in a population of 39,560 and the death-rate was 21 per thousand.

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

The State-aided Building Scheme has not suffered in its popularity, but financial depression and the fact that some of the best situated plots had been sold in previous years resulted in slackening the demand for loans for the purchase price of plots and for buildings thereon. Consequently the selling prices of land had to be slightly lowered. It is a noticeable feature that Government servants took fair advantage of the Scheme in spite of the above difficulties.

Recoveries of loans also showed a decline with a rise in the outstanding arrears due to general depression. Out of the six properties of defaulters taken under Government possession last year, three have been released as the defaulting parties paid their arrears, two have been finally resumed by Government, and one is still under Government management.

During the year under report an area of 38,752 square yards valued at Rs. 87,761 was disposed of in the Khar, Chembur, Danda, Kolkalyan, Kirol North and C. S. Trombay areas. In Khar 9,097 square yards were sold for Rs. 46,547 as against 12,447 square yards sold for Rs. 97,065 in the previous year.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

During the year under review, four Town Planning Schemes, Godhra No. I, Sholapur No. II, Shikarpur No. I (Varied) and Bandra No. IV, containing an area of 1,670 acres, were completed and forwarded to Government for sanction.

Arbitration was proceeding in Town Planning Scheme, Ahmedabad No. III. Ghatkopar No. II (Varied) was referred to the Consulting Surveyor for Arbitration. Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III was sent to the Consulting Surveyor but has been returned to the Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, to complete his award.

The Poona City Municipality has prepared a draft scheme for an area of 50 acres to the North of the City and another of 2,000 acres to the South of the City. A draft scheme for an area containing 878 acres was under preparation by the Sholapur Municipality. A Town Planning Scheme at Nasik was under consideration of the Local Authority and the Collector.

Variations in schemes at Poona and Amalner were under consideration, and a draft varied scheme at Bagalkot has been published. Layouts of areas at Dhond, Bopodi, Mulegaon, Amalner and Kurla were prepared. A plan for the resiting of the village of Lasurne was made. The layout of Karachi Artillery Maidan was modified.

Valuations to the extent of about Rs. 62 lakhs of property were made by this Department for the information of Government, Collectors and other Departments of Government. In addition to these valuations, properties to the value of Rs. 6 lakhs were acquired at Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad by the Special Land Acquisition Officers of this Department, one of whom was deputed to acquire the lands required for the Ahmedabad Relief Road Scheme, which will amount to about Rs. 38 lakhs.

Valuations for fixing zones and standard rates of Non-agricultural assessment were prepared for Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and Ahmednagar.

MILITARY

Auxiliary Force (India)—The Bombay Light Patrol.—The Cavalry Group was popular and kept up to strength but the Light Motor Patrol Groups were still considerably under establishment, in spite of efforts made to obtain more members.

No. 10 (Bombay) Battery, Royal Artillery was practically up to full strength and the standard of efficiency was well maintained. The officers of the unit were attached to the 14th Heavy Battery, R. A., during July 1935 for training.

No. 3 (Bombay) Fortress Company, Royal Engineers.—Great keenness was shown by all ranks but the unit was still under authorised strength. The defence electric lights both on Oyster Rock and Middle Ground are now manned by this unit.

Indian Territorial Force.—The 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry is now up to establishment. All ranks showed keenness and the annual camp held during 1934-35 at Ghatkopar was well attended.

The Poona Contingent A. F. (I), which consists of the 15th (Kirkee) Field Battery R. A., A. F. (I), The Poona Rifles A. F. (I) and Two Light Motor Patrols, was practically up to full strength on the revised establishment, the only vacancies being in the Poona Rifles A. F. (I). Three training camps were held. More than 80 per cent. attended camps and showed immense keenness in their work.

1st (Bombay) Battalion, University Training Corps.—The Battalion was reformed on the 15th June on which date a Muster Parade was held. It was seen that out of the Battalion of 637 Non-Commissioned Officers and men who went on vacation in March 1934 approximately only 130 had returned. This, from a Regimental point of view, was very unsatisfactory, but the situation is perennial and due to existing conditions which cannot be eliminated. The Battalion was again up to

MILITARY

full strength on the 1st July, numerous recruits having to be refused admission. Training was progressive and attendance very good.

The Annual Camp was held at Pashan.

11th Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry.—During the year 155 recruits were enlisted and the battalion was up to full strength. In addition to these recruits there was a waiting list of some 50 applicants. The increased period of two months' annual training appeared to be popular with the majority of members. However, a number of those who were engaged in agriculture found it difficult to spare so much time.

Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force (India).—Satisfactory progress was maintained. Members paraded very regularly and took a keen interest in their training. The Fortress Company carried out the manning of the searchlights for night firing of the Royal Artillery during December 1934. A volunteer party of the Fortress Company worked the searchlights for the Military Tattoo in conjunction with the celebrations of His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee on the 6th May 1935. Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Corps were awarded the Efficiency Medal.

No. 11 (Karachi) Company, University Training Corps.—The strength of the unit on 1st April 1935 was 4 officers and 77 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. There was an improvement in the training progress of the unit, and the standard reached was more satisfactory than last year. The Annual Musketry Course was completed by 28 Non-Commissioned Officers and Cadets and 23 Recruits. Cadre classes were held for Officers from 18th to 29th June 1935 and for Non-Commissioned Officers from 23rd April to 1st June 1935. The annual camp was held from 1st December to 10th December 1934. The attendance was five officers and 65 other Ranks. The members of the unit were keen and the standard of attendance in the unit was high. The popularity of the unit has improved and the College authorities have done a good deal towards persuading members to join and as a result the unit was up to full strength for the first time.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society.—During the year 1934 the Agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted 20,103 cases of Cruelty to Animals. In 19,170 cases fines were inflicted, in 169 cases the offenders were fined and in default sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, in 260 cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 497 cases the accused were acquitted.

1,041 animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for treatment. 213 animals found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent from this Hospital to the Pinjrapole at Bombay. There were 548 prosecutions at Bandra Court and fines were inflicted in 502 cases. In 12 cases the accused were warned and discharged and in 34 cases the accused were acquitted. The amount of fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents is given to the Society after deducting 10 per cent. for Government expenses. The amount thus received by the Society in 1934 was Rs. 40,693 out of the total receipts of Rs. 43,624. The expenditure was Rs. 35,834.

Karachi Society.—During the year 2,665 complaints were instituted, mainly by the inspectors of the Society, the number of animals involved being 2,901. As a result of prosecutions the accused were convicted in 2,661 cases while in four cases they were acquitted. The number of out-patients treated free of charge by the Society was 1,536. The number of animals sent to the Richmond Crawford Veterinary Dispensary was 254. The total realizations from fines was Rs. 6,750. The expenditure was Rs. 9,066.

ARCHÆOLOGY

During the year under review the total number of protected ancient monuments in the Bombay Presidency and Sind was 747, 724 of which were maintained on behalf of the Central Government by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, while the care of the remaining 23 monuments lay with the Government of Bombay.

The Central Government allotted a sum of Rs. 48,403 for the conservation of their Ancient Monuments in the areas administered by the Bombay Government and also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 517 for exploration purposes. As usual much the greater proportion of the conservation work on the ancient monuments in charge of the Central Government was carried out by the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay on agency basis. Ordinary current repairs were carried out to 273 and special repairs to nine ancient monuments. Four out of these nine works of special repairs were carried out at Bijapur where masonry repairs were executed at Haidri Burj, Batullah Khan's Mosque and the Jami Masjid. At the last named monument, the restoration of its bracketed cornice was completed. The remaining five works included the levelling and gardening of the compound of the Jain temple in Belgaum Fort, supporting a broken lintel in Nagareswar temple at

ARCHÆOLOGY

Bankapur in Dharwar District, completion of special repairs to the Jama Masjid at Dabhol in Ratnagiri District and repair of the wooden gate and open masonry joints in the compound wall of the English Cemetery at Surat. The allotment of Rs. 517 for exploration was diverted to cover the expense of special conservation measures which were urgently needed for the cells of the Monastery around the Kushan Stupa at Mohenjo-daro in the Larkana District of Sind.

BACKWARD CLASSES

There were definite signs of progress in the education of the backward classes. The number of scheduled class pupils attending primary schools, exclusive of Government and Bombay City Municipal schools, increased from 54,318 to 59,436 while that of teachers increased from 701 to 720. The number of separate scheduled class schools decreased from 435 to 375 as it is the policy of Government to reduce the number of separate schools. The number of backward class pupils in all schools, including Government and Bombay Municipal schools, was 137,199 out of whom 72,260 belonged to the scheduled classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 131,073 and 68,167 respectively. Government have repeatedly laid down that no differential treatment with regard to admission and sitting of scheduled class children in common schools should be allowed. Certain cases have however been brought to notice and efforts are being made by local Government officers and local authorities to see that the orders of Government are carried out and to remove the prejudices of the villagers.

Government have exempted all backward class pupils from payment of room rent in hostels attached to Government secondary schools, if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned. They are also admitted free in Government secondary schools.

Special scholarships, other than those granted by the Educational Department, were given to backward class pupils studying in primary, secondary and technical schools and in some cases University examination fees were also given.

Government have prescribed percentages for recruitment to Government service and in order to help recruitment, registers of qualified and non-qualified backward class candidates seeking employment are maintained in the offices of the Backward Class Officer and Assistant Backward Class Officers. Positions were secured for 108 backward class candidates through the agency of this department during the year.

Lands have been developed in various districts and given to the backward classes for building houses thereon. Applications for grants of lands for cultivation were forwarded to the Collectors concerned with recommendations.

In accordance with Government orders the Local Boards are required to put up notice boards at public wells stating that the latter are intended for the use of all sections of the community irrespective of caste or creed. Complaints of all sorts from backward classes are received in this connection by the Backward Class Officer and suitable measures are taken to remedy them wherever necessary. The total expenditure was Rs. 34,000, out of which Rs. 10,000 were spent as grant-in-aid to the Depressed class hostels and Rs. 8,000 as scholarships.

The Backward Class Officer and his assistants also took up with local bodies, etc., a number of matters affecting the general welfare of the scheduled classes and met with a large measure of success in redressing the grievances complained of.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

- (1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
- (2) Land Revenue Administration.
- (3) Famine Relief.
- (4) Land Acquisition.
- (5) Administration of Justice.
- (6) Provincial Law Reports.
- (7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
- (8) Non-judicial stamps ; judicial stamps.
- (9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
- (10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads :—
 - (a) Factories ;
 - (b) Settlement of labour disputes ;
 - (c) Electricity ;
 - (d) Boilers ;
 - (e) Gas ;
 - (f) Smoke Nuisances ; and
 - (g) Welfare of labour and housing.
- (11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
- (12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
- (13) Police, including railway police.
- (14)
 - (a) Regulation of betting and gambling ;
 - (b) Prevention of cruelty to animals ;
 - (c) Protection of wild birds and animals ;
 - (d) Control of poisons ;
 - (e) Control of motor vehicles ; and
 - (f) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
- (15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
- (16) Coroners.
- (17) Excluded Areas.
- (18) Criminal Tribes.
- (19) European vagrancy.
- (20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories.
- (21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
- (22) Treasure trove.
- (23) Provincial Government Presses,
- (24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
- (25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
- (26) Local Fund Audit.

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- (27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.
- (28) Sources of provincial revenue—
 - (a) taxes, included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or
 - (b) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.
- (29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

- (1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
- (2) Medical administration.
- (3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
- (4) Pilgrimages within British India.
- (5) Education (with some exceptions).
- (6) Public Works—
 - (a) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.
 - (b) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.
 - (c) Tramways within municipal areas.
 - (d) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.
- (7) Agriculture.
- (8) Civil Veterinary Department.
- (9) Fisheries.
- (10) Co-operative Societies.
- (11) Forests.
- (12) Excise.
- (13) Registration of deeds and documents.
- (14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
- (15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
- (16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
- (17) Stores and stationery required for Transferred Departments.
- (18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
- (19) Weights and measures.
- (20) Libraries, museums and exhibitions (with certain exceptions).
- (21) Historical monuments (with certain exceptions).
- (22) Town planning and development in municipal areas (except cases dealing with the Bombay City and Suburban Division).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX II

List of Official Reports used in the compilation of this Volume

PART II

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Report of the Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER II

LAW AND JUSTICE

Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1934, Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER III

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Police Reports of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Annual Report of the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses and of the Bombay Jail Department, the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency and Administration Reports of the Borstal School, Dharwar, and of the Bombay Presidency Borstal Association for the year 1934.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Reports and Reports of the Departments of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, for the year 1934-35 and Notes on Prices, Labour and Wages.

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CHAPTER V

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1934-35, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency including a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, and Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1934, Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency and Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Administration Report of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Administration Reports for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER VII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, Annual Report of the Haffkine Institute, Report on Mental Hospitals, Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, and Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act for the year 1934, Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1934-35 and Annual Reports of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, the Kondhwa Leper Asylum, Poona, and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), 1934.

CHAPTER VIII

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Report of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, Annual Report on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency and Annual Reports on Port Trusts, Bombay and Karachi, for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER IX

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Accounts for the year 1934-35, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Administration Report of the Bombay Collectorate for the year 1934-35.

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CHAPTER X

INSTRUCTION

Reports of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency and the Reformatory School at Yeravda for the year 1934-35, the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1934, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Annual Reports of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay and the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports of the Diocese of Bombay, of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, of the Printing, Stationery and Publication Department and the Government Photozincographic Press, Poona. Annual Reports on the Administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme and Residential Suburban Schemes for the year 1934-35, Report on the Working of the Consulting Surveyor's Department, Annual Reports of the Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the years 1934 and 1934-35 respectively, Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1934-35 and the Report on the working of the Backward Class Department for the year 1934.

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1934-35.

GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. (Took his seat, 9th December 1933).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, K.C.S.I. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1928, vacated office, 22nd June 1934). Revenue and Finance Member and Vice-President of Council.

The Honourable Sir Robert Duncan Bell, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E. (Took his seat, 6th January 1933). Home and General Member and Vice-President of Council.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper (Took his seat, 23rd June 1934). Revenue and Finance Member.

MINISTERS

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kampli. (Took his seat, 10th November 1930). Education.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper. (Took his seat, 27th November 1933, appointed Member of Council, 23rd June 1934). Local Self-Government.

The Honourable Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1934). Local Self-Government.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, B.A., LL.B.

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